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CANCER AND TUMORS Treated scientifically and cured without the knife. Book on treatment sent Free. Drs. Gratigny & Norris, 204 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

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Richmond and Danville
LINE.
72 MILES SHORTER
Than any Existing Route
To Washington and the East.
350 MILES SHORTER
—THAN—
Any Route Via Cincinnati.

Richmond and Danville Railroad Time
One Hour Faster Than Atlanta City Time.

| Schedule in effect, May 11th, 1884. | Mail and Express No. 53. | Express No. 51. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Atlanta (City Time) | 7 40 a m | 3 40 p m |
| Leave Atlanta (R. & D. Time) | 8 40 a m | 4 40 p m |
| " Lula | 11 04 a m | 7 40 p m |
| " Greenville | 2 59 p m | 11 45 p m |
| " Charlotte | 6 55 p m | 4 20 a m |
| " Salisbury | 8 40 p m | 6 50 a m |
| " Greensboro | 10 25 p m | 8 05 a m |
| Arrive Danville | 12 00 m | 10 20 a m |
| Leave Danville | 12 20 a m | 10 35 a m |
| " Lynchburg | 2 40 a m | 1 50 p m |
| " Charlottsville | 4 55 a m | 4 35 p m |
| Arrive Washington | 9 20 a m | 9 20 p m |
| Leave Washington | 9 40 a m | 9 50 p m |
| Arrive Baltimore | 10 50 a m | 11 25 p m |
| " Philadelphia | 1 23 p m | 3 45 a m |
| " New York | 3 50 p m | 6 25 a m |
| " Boston | | 4 40 p m |
| Leave Danville | 10 20 p m | 10 35 a m |
| " Burkville | 5 20 a m | 1 44 p m |
| Arrive Richmond | 7 00 a m | 3 50 p m |

Two daily trains for Athens, Ga.
EXCEPT SUNDAY.
ONLY 31 HOURS TRANSIT
ATLANTA TO NEW YORK.
Two Fast Through Trains Daily, Pullman Palace Buffet Sleeping Cars, Atlanta to New York without change, via
VIRGINIA MIDLAND.
Berths secured and numbers given ten days in advance.
E. BERKELEY, Superintendent, Atlanta, Ga.
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# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XVI. SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1884.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE LAST STRAW
That will Break the Back of all Competition.

Another Whack at the Bulls.
SENDS PRICES DOWN 25 TO 60 PER CENT.
We have selected from each department in our store, all lots of suits of every description and price, of which we have not complete line of sizes, and regardless of how greatly the prices may have been already reduced, we have now made a further reduction of 50 per cent to insure their immediate sale.
The very fact that there are but few of each kind left is assurance that they have met with most favor, and are the very choice styles in our stock. In the aggregate there are several hundred suits, comprising all sizes for men, boys and children, and every suit is marked below cost.
Jas. A. Anderson & Co.,
THE FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS,
41 WHITEHALL ST.

CURE THE EFFECT OF INDIGESTIBLE FOOD
YOU CAN EAT
WATERMELONS,
PLUMS,
GREEN APPLES,
VEGETABLES.
In fact anything that is tempting at this season of the year, and which so often results in a disordered condition of the bowels, and take a dose of Dr. BIGGER'S SOUTHERN REMEDY and you will counteract any evil effects, as it not only aids digestion but acts as a neutralizing agent.
Children Teething.
My little girl had a very high fever last week and was threatened with Cholera Infantum. I gave her Dr. Biggers' Southern Remedy. A few doses acted like magic and relieved her entirely. No family should be without it. Gratefully yours, WM. S. PARKS, Druggist.
The General Attorney of the Pullman Sleeping Car Company, says that old Dr. Biggers could leave no better legacy than his Southern Remedy for bowel affections, and in all his travels he has never found anything to equal it for the relief of Diarrhœa, Dysentery and the restoration of the little ones whose system is suffering such a drain are from the effect of teething.
Father!
Loss of sleep sustained in the anxiety spent in nursing the little darling so slowly and pitifully wasting away by the drainage upon its system from the effects of teething, nearly unfits you for business. We suggest that if you will try a bottle of Dr. Biggers' Southern Remedy you will have a panacea for all bowel troubles, and loss of sleep and sickness will be unknown in your house.
For sale by all druggists.

LUBRICATING OILS.
A. P. TRIPOD
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, GLUE,
Painters' and Artists' Supplies,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
WINDOW GLASS LOOKING
CUT, ENAMELED, GROUND, COLORED, POLISHED AND ROUGH PLATE GLASS.
Also, Agent for the Celebrated
AVERILL MIXED PAINTS
AND SILICATE PAINT CO.'S MANUFACTURES.
13 BROAD STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

FOR RENT OR LEASE.
OFFICES AND ROOMS IN THE
New Constitution Building
IN SUITS OR SINGLE ROOMS.
HEAT AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FURNISHED WITH EACH ROOM.
AN ELEGANT OTIS PASSENGER ELEVATOR
Running constantly. Also
A Handsome and Large Store,
Adjoining Constitution Business office.
Diagrams of the building can be seen at The Constitution office. Parties applying now can have rooms arranged as desired.
W. A. HEMPHILL, Business Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Promptly and cheaply placed in all newspapers by T. E. Hanbery & Co., Advertising Agents, 10½ S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga. Catalogue and Estimates Free.

2 PER CENT DISCOUNT.
THE GENERAL COUNCIL HAS AUTHORIZED a discount of two per cent on all city taxes paid between this date and the 9th of August next, which is equivalent to the three per cent paid in June. After the 8th of August no further discount will be allowed.
D. A. COOK, City Tax Collector.
Atlanta, July 9th, 1884. su wed frl

# JOHN KEELY,
## "THE LEADER OF LOW PRICES."
BACK AGAIN FROM NEW YORK!
Having been Unprecedentedly Successful in the Search for Bargains

Six Stores in
ONE!
BRIMFUL OF BARGAINS.
Goods for a Song
—IN—
NEW YORK!
The Subscriber a Pretty Good Singer!
A Perfect Avalanche of the
Cheapest Dry Goods
Ever Offered in the State of Georgia!
Now or Never!
Bargains!
Bargains!
NOTHING ELSE
BUT BARGAINS!
No Room for Mere Imitation This Time!

John Keely has no idea of wearying the reader of these four columns, for he really has something to talk about! The perusal will gratify and perhaps profit you!

15,000 Yards
SHORT LENGTHS.
SHORT LENGTHS.
Fine Printed Lawns!
Beautiful Quality!
1½ CTS. YARD!
Printed
Linen Lawns!
Lovely Patterns in
Printed Linen Lawns.
Superb Grades and Styles in
LINEN LAWNS.
There are just ten cases of them!
There are forty pieces in each case!
They were literally sacrificed in New York!
I will sell them as cheap as printed cottons!
Three thousand yards
GENUINE IRISH LINEN LAWNS!
10 Cents a Yard.
They are positively fast colors!
They are certainly worth 20 cents a yard!
2,700 YARDS
FINE GRADE
Printed Linen Lawns!
12½c Yard!
I guarantee that you can't match them for less than 25c anywhere!
These are some of Keely's latest Mysteries!
3,600 YARDS
Of one of the finest grades made in

One half of the Bargains which John Keely bought last week in New York are not mentioned here. Some are coming by steamer, and the half are not in yet. There are enough here, however, to interest.

Printed Linen Lawns!
At 15c Yard,
DO JUST THINK OF IT!
Such a sacrifice of so desirable a fabric is heinous, but I bought them to sell, and I will sell them at once if low prices will effect it!
Just such a stock of
Printed Linen Lawns
has never been offered here before!
HERE'S A STUNNER!
10,000 Yards
WHITE INDIA LINENS!
SHORT LENGTHS!
2½ CTS YARD!
These are beautifully bleached!
They were never made for four times the price!
Nobody else here is able to offer them!

No use to apologise for advertising, and to say "I did not go to do it." Whenever a man is ashamed of business methods, he is not where he belongs.

5,000 YARDS
SHORT LENGTHS,
SUPERB GRADES
White India Linens
5c a Yard!
These are the cheapest goods I ever saw!
They are positively worth 15c and 20c yard!
No competition in them!
Nobody else has them!
Nobody else can get them!
I TAKE ALL! ALL! THE MILLS GET OF THEM!
Printed Sateens
Fine Printed French Sateens,
The Nicest Grades to be Found
15 CENTS YARD!
I have sold them myself at 35c yard!
SOMEBODY HURT HERE!
You can get them of nobody else!
These Sateens
Are a Surprising Bargain

John Keely would never advertise if he did not wish you to COME IN!
I WANT you to COME IN!
Please to be sure to COME IN!
You owe it to yourself to COME IN

MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY
WILL BE
Embroidery Days
and Lace Days
AT
KEELY'S.
JUST COME IN BY EXPRESS!
NOW MARKED OFF AND IN STOCK, WILL BE ON BARGAIN COUNTERS ON
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.
Thousands of Hamburg Edgings at 2½c, worth 5c!
Thousands of Hamburg Edgings at 5c, worth 10c!
Thousands of Hamburg Edgings at 7½ and 10c, worth 15 and 20c!
Thousands of Hamburg Edgings at 15 and 20c, worth double the price!
5,000 YARDS
Of Superb real Irish Guipure Point Embroideries at 25c and 30c a yard, worth 50c and 65c a yard!
The Slaughter Here is Very Apparent

The Hosiery and Gloves which John Keely offers this week, are wonderful things for the prices.

2,000 YARDS
Of rich, real Irish Guipure Embroideries at 35c a yard, positively worth 85c a yard!
I Have Never Seen Anything Like Them!
It is Positively Like Giving Them Away,
BUT, The Truth Is,
I CARRIED CONSIDERABLE FUNDS WITH ME TO NEW YORK, AND THE TIMES WERE SUCH THAT THEY WERE GLAD TO SEE ME!
5,700 Yards
IRISH GUIPURE
EMBROIDERIES!
40c AND 45c A YARD!
I do not exaggerate when I say that they are worth $1.00 to $1.25 a yard!
NOW JUST COME
—AND—
LOOK AT THEM!
Such a grand "coup" is however, only a fitting wind up to a magnificent season's trade in the best
Embroidery Department
in the south! Thousands of other attractions will the embroidery tables present this week, and upon the
LACE TABLE
—OR—
BARGAIN COUNTER
Will be found
700 pieces new and lovely Oriental Laces! 850 pieces choice Torchon Laces! 316 pieces new Chantilly Laces! 274 pieces of all the novelties in white Wash Laces! 1,000 pieces, Torchon pattern, Navy Blue and Cardinal laces, fast color, for trimming wash dresses half price!
BESIDES
Hundreds of other attractions, all novel, all fresh goods; just received at prices utterly unmatchable!
No Competition Here!
HOW CAN THERE BE?
There was no other Atlanta merchant in New York last week to take advantage of the condition of the market!
ONE THING I AM DETERMINED UPON, VIZ:
THAT THESE LACE AND EMBROIDERY TABLES SHALL BE THE GREATEST TREAT WHICH THE ATLANTA LADIES HAVE HAD YET.
12,000 YARDS
Excellent White Victoria Lawns
3¾C YARD!
Where now is the mere imitator!

John Keely has just returned from New York. He struck it just right for "Bargains." Every department in his store is full of them now! You can't miss on anything you want!

READ THIS!
HOSIERY AND GLOVES!
$4,000 Worth
Extra Fine Hose and Gloves!
Being all of E. S. Jaffray & Co.'s Samples!
BY SAMPLES I MEAN
A pair of each kind in stock, carried by each one of some 30 Drummers, and from which they take orders on the road.
They represent an immense stock, so that the Variety Must Necessarily be Immense!
There is no Trash, Amongst Them, for That House Never Had Any Trash in its Stock!
I Purchased Them at Precisely One Half

THE WHOLESALE PRICE!
I Will Sell Them at Half Price!
A few styles from amongst them will convey an idea of "WHAT THEY ARE LIKE!"
MISSES LISLE THREAD HOSE, 35c pair, worth 75c!
MISSES EXTRA FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE 40c, worth 85c!
MISSES PLAIN AND RIBBED FINE FRENCH COTTON HOSE 25c pair, goods well worth 60c anywhere!
MISSES EXTRA FINE FRENCH HOSE, both Lisle and extra fine cotton, extra lengths, French foot, 35c pair, worth 75c!
MISSES FANCY LISLE AND COTTON HOSE 35c, worth 85c!
LADIES RIBBED AND FANCY FRENCH FINE COTTON HOSE 30c pair, worth 75c anywhere!
LADIES LISLE THREAD HOSE, ribbed and plain, choice colors, 45c pair, worth $1.00!
GENTS' SILKEN SOCKS, superb goods, 50c pair, worth $1.25!
GENTS' FINE FANCY COTTON SOCKS 35c worth 75c!
GENTS' LISLE, PLAIN AND FANCY SOCKS 50c, worth $1.00!

John Keely does not indulge in "small talk" through the papers. His advertisements are not mere drafts upon the imagination! They carry on their face the impress of truth! So it is always with those who advertise with the facts and figures before them!

GLOVES.
Thousands of pair of fine silk Gloves, half price!
Thousands of pairs lovely novelties in silk and Lisle Gloves, half price!
New styles in Mits!
Silk Mits by the thousand!
Lace Mits by the thousand!
This Glove stock will be found very interesting between the beautiful novelties just opened, and the "Bargain Counter" WONDERS which it offers!
PARASOLS!
Half Price! Half Price!
Positively and Absolutely THE TRUTH!
I could not withstand the temptation to purchase about
1,200 PARASOLS!
at ridiculously LOW PRICES!
The result is
BARGAINS!
IN PARASOLS!
Cold Blooded, Premeditated and Unquestionable Bargains!
Come and take them away!
The Prices are merely nominal!
NOTHING LIKE THEM
anywhere else!
"They" don't know how to do this thing at all!

$5,000 worth new white goods!
$6,700 worth new embroideries!
$8,000 worth new silks!
Just opened at marvelously low prices at
JOHN KEELY'S.

Superb Line of Ladies
MADE UP UNDERWEAR
JUST OPENED!
These goods are made on Lock Stitch machines!
They are superior in cut and finish!
They are sold at a very small profit!
The trade done in them is very large!
No trouble to show the goods!
NO FANCY PRICES ASKED!
72 different styles of Corsets in stock!
The best 50c Corset in America!
The best 75c Corset I ever saw!
At $1.00 and $1.25 our Corsets cannot be matched
The celebrated
Common Sense, C. P. and Roman Corsets
in all sizes!
NOTE THIS!
Handsome novelties in Hats and Trimmings just being opened in the Millinery Department, at
John Keely's.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
58, 60, 62 and 64 Whitehall Street, and 8 and 10 Hunter Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

## NOW AND THEN.

### BILL ARP'S SOLILOQUIES ON THE PROGRESS OF INVENTION.

A New Cotton Picker and How It Works—The Sewing Machine, and How It was First Received—An Age Which Causes the Bartow Philosopher to Meditate.

I have seen the cotton picker. Confidence is a plant of slow growth. I remember that when the newspapers first began to tell us about a sewing machine that Elias Howe had invented that would do as much work in a day as a hundred women with their needles I was incredulous and I was indignant. I dident believe that a machine could imitate the nimble, delicate hands, and I felt like I dident want it to do it nohow. My good mother had been sewing for me years and years, and when she finished for her darling son, a nice pleated bosom shirt, I was proud of her and proud of the shirt too. But time rolled on and the Grover & Baker machine got to circulating around, and I found out that it was a good thing and would save a power of work, and so I bought one for my wife without any premonition. What a beautiful seamstress she was.

How nicely did she manipulate the needle and how dearly I loved to sit by and see her make stitch after stitch on the muslin or calico or them other garments and things that women and children and infants had to wear. We have had infants at our house, various infants, and it has been a world of work to keep 'em agoing and stop 'em from squalling, but still there has been pleasure in it. My good wife took it all naturally and like a maternal heroine as she is. I thought it was right funny for a while, but the fun wore off and I settled down to business. We have raised children by the pound and by the dozen and by the cord but we have never had one come to our house that wasent welcome, for they always come decently and in good order and they have grown up to be good boys and better girls and gladden our hearts with their presence. But I have got off the track of my thoughts. I have seen the cotton picker and I want to tell you about it.

Now I dident believe that any machine could take the place of human fingers in sewing and just so I have been incredulous about this cotton picking business. The truth is I made sport of it and told our folks that it was impossible, utterly impossible, for no machine could see, it dident have eyes and couldent find the bolls and some of the bolls were half open and some two-thirds and some hung down and some stood up and some opened east and some opened west and some one way and some another and so I had no faith, not a bit.

While here at Sumter I was invited to walk out to Mr. Masons workshop and I went. Mr. Mason is a bright intelligent man about thirty years od. He loves company and loves to talk and will lay down his tools and tell you everything he knows, I dont suppose he has any secrets from anybody, no doors locked, no private room, no hiding place for his wonderful work. He shows you everything and tell you what he thinks of doing that he has not done. He gave me one of the little revolving tubes that picks the cotton from the bolls. It is seven inches long and about 1¼ inches in diameter. This little thing is the invention. All the rest of the contrivance is to put it in motion. Four dozen of them will be working at once on a cotton stock and if there is any to cotton open they will find it. There are two two upright cylinders three feet high that straddle a cotton row like a sulky plow straddles a row of corn and these little tubes revolve horizontally in the cylinders. They turn round and round rapidly. The cylinders revolve on their axis and these tubes revolve on theirs as they follow the cylinders round and round. They are sure to touch every boll and if the cotton has opened and swells out a fraction of an inch the little delicate points of the pickers get it and roll it all out in an instant and by a reversed motion unload it on a platform and from there it is carried up and put in a sack and packed until it is full. Horse power pulls the machine along the row. The machine weighs three hundred pounds. Some of them are made for three feet cotton and some for four and some for five. I saw the little spindles set to work on cotton bolls half opened and they left nothing, and yet they will revolve in your hand and not hurt you or prick you. There are 300 sharp points in each spindle. They are just under the surface and will catch the lint but not catch your flesh or the leaves or the stems. The imperfect machine of last year picked 300 pounds an hour. The perfect machine which he has now is expected to pick 600 pounds an hour. Mr. Mason has his own machinery, makes his own lathe and his dies and stamps and wheels and everything. He is backed by capital unlimited and has refused a million of dollars that was offered him. He is making large machines for Texas and Arkansas and smaller ones for the eastern states. His plan is to charge a royalty and let the machines be made anywhere. It is a thing of life and sense and does just what you tell it to do. When the cotton is well open for the first picking it goes along and picks it and then you wait for the next picking. It takes in no trash or dead leaves, nothing but cotton. Now he has a gin that operates on the same principle. These little pickers have expanded into a cylinder as long as the shaft and as large round as a gin saw and they catch the lint and an iron bar keeps the seed from following the lint and forces them back. The lint is not cut or torn. He is using a Winship frame, taking out the saws and putting his cylinder in their place. It gins twice as fast as the saws and there is no danger to hands or arms, I put my open hand on the cylinder while it was makin 2,000 revolutions a minute. He dropped a handful of shingle nails in the opening and they were carried through in an instant and did no harm. Experts from northern factories say the lint is worth ten per cent more than lint cut by the old method.

I was ruminating over this new mode of picking cotton, and to my mind it is going to work a revolution in our farming. In the first place a poor man can't buy one. In the next place he cant afford to give fifty cents a hundred for picking when his nabor, who has got a machine can pick his for ten cents a hundred or less. Then again the machine wont work well on rough or hilly land, and so that kind of land will have to be planted in something else.

So I take it that poor folks and poor land will have to quit cotton, and that will be a blessing. It may be, however, that some interprising fellers will buy a machine and go about in the settlement picking for the farmer just like they go about now threshing their wheat. What will become of the nigger women and children in cotton time, I dont know; maybe we can hire them to cook and wash after while when they cant get anything else to do, I hope so.

Sumter is a good old town; the best shaded town I know of; elms and water oaks everywhere, and lovely cottage homes set back in spacious lots and surrounded with shade and beautiful flowers, and the sweetest girls sitting in the broad piazzas, and the prettiest children playing in the grass, and the good people are so hospitable and homelike and the preachers so gentle and kind and have such good eating and our jolly landlord of the Jervey house so merry and entertaining. There is no chance to be blue or homesick in Sumter, I never passed two days more pleasantly and had rather make an annual pilgrimage here than anywhere I have been The best prospect for a coming crop that I have

Continued on Fourth Column Second Page.

# "PLAYING THE FOOL."

## PEOPLE OF TO-DAY AS WELL AS KING DAVID PLAY THE FOOL.

**"And He Changed His Behavior Before Them, and Feigned Himself Mad in Their Hands, and Scrabbled on the Doors of the Gate, and Let His Spittle Fall Down," Etc.**

Dr. Talmage preached in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on "Playing the Fool." Text I Samuel xxi. 13: "And he changed his behavior before them, and feigned himself mad in their hands, and scrabbled on the doors of the gate, and let his spittle fall down upon his beard."

There is one scene in the life of David that you may not have pondered. You have seen him with a harp playing the devil out of Saul; with a sling smashing the skull of Goliath; with a sword hacking to pieces the Philistines; with a sceptre, ruling a vast realm; with a psalm gathering all nations into doxology; but in my text you have David playing the fool. He has been annointed king, yet he is in exile and passing incognito among the Gathites. They begin to suspect who he is and say: "I wonder if this is not the warrior King David? It looks like him. Is not this the man about whom they used to make poetry and about whom they composed a dance, so that the maidens of the land, reeling now on one foot and now on the other, used to sing: 'Saul has slain his thousands, but David has slain his tens of thousands.'" Yes, it is very much like David. It must be David. It is David. David to escape their hands pretends to be demented. He said within himself: "If I act crazily then of course these people will not injure me. No one would be so much of a coward as to assault a madman." So, one day, while these Gathites are watching David with increased suspicion, they see him standing by the door and running his hands meaninglessly up and down the panels—scrabbling on the door as though he would claim up, his mouth wide open, drolling like an infant. I suppose the boys of the streets threw missiles at him, but the sober people of the town said: "This is not fair. Do you not see that he has lost his reason? Do not touch this madman. Hands off! Hands off!" So David escaped; but what an exhibition he made of himself before all the ages! There was a majesty in King Lear's madness after Regan and Goneril, his daughters, had persuaded him to banish their sister Cordelia, and all the friends of the drama have been thrilled with that spectacular. The craziness of Meg Merrilies was weird and imposing and the most telling passage in Walter Scott's Guy Mannering. There was a fascination about the insanity of Alexander Cruden, who made the best concordance of the Bible that the world ever saw—made it between the madhouse. Sometime ago while I was visiting the insane asylum on Blackwell's island, a demented woman came up to me and said in most tragic style:

"God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform;
He plants His footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm."

But there was nothing grand, nothing weird, nothing majestic, nothing sublime about this simulation on the part of David instead of trusting in the Lord as he had on other occasions, he gathers before him a vast audience of all generations that were to come, and standing on that conspicuous stage of history in the presence of all the ages he impersonates the slavering idiot; "and he changed his behavior before them and feigned himself mad in their hands and scrabbled at the door of the gate and let his spittle fall upon his beard."

Taking the behavior of David as a suggestion, I wish to tell how many of the brave and the wise and the regal sometimes play the fool. And in the first place I remark that those men as badly play the fool as this man of the text, who in any crisis of life take their case out of the hand of God. David in this case acted as though there were no God to lift him out of the predicament. What a contrast between his behavior when this brave little man stood up in front of the giant, ten feet in height, and looking him into his face said: "Thou comest to me with a sword and with a spear and with a shield: but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of Hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied. This day will the Lord deliver the into my hands and I will smite thee and take thine head from thee, and I will give the carcases of the host of the Philistines this day unto the fowls of the air, and to the wild beasts of the earth, that all the earth may know that there is a God in Israel—between that time and this time, when he debased himself and bedragged his manhood and affected insanity in order that he might escape from the grip of the Gathites. In the one case he played the hero. In the other case he played the fool. So does every man who, in the great crises of life takes his case out of the hand of God. The life of the most insignificant man is too vast for any human management. Once, returning from the west, I very easily got on the locomotive while passing over the plains and talked with the engineer; but coming on toward the Alleghany mountains I thought I would like to sit on the locomotive as it came down from the mountains amidst that most wonderful scenery on this continent. I asked the engineer if I might ride, but he courteously denied me, for there the grade is so steep and so winding and so perilous that he must not have any one on the locomotive who may divert his attention when eye and hand and foot and brain must be concentrated, ready for the most sudden emergency. Well, life is so steep and so perilous and so exposed to sudden surprises that none but the Lord Almighty can guide and engineer it, and our disasters come from the fact that we want to get up and help the Lord to manage the train. Keep off the engine!

Be willing to let God pull you where He wants to pull you. You have no right for an instant to surrender your sanity and manhood as David surrendered his. Put your trust in God and He will take you through and over the mountains. I very much suspect that all the successful enterprises that were ever carried on, and all the successful lives that have ever been lived, have been fully surrendered to God. When the girl Victoria was awakened in the night and told that the throne of Great Britain was hers, she said to the prelate informing her, "I ask your prayers," and then and there they knelt down and prayed. Do you wonder that though since that time all the thrones of Europe have fallen or been fearfully shaken, her's stands as firm as the day she ascended it, and in every country under the sun, whereever an Englishman hears that name pronounced, he feels like waving his hat and crying: "God save the queen!" That man, that woman, who put their trust in God, will go through in triumph, while those who attempt to gather under their own supervision the intricate and elaborate affairs of their life, are miserably playing the fool. Herbert, the great thinker, philosophized about himself, philosophized about this world, philosophized about everything, then in his dying moment asked that only one word might be cut upon his tombstone, and that word "Infelicissimus"—most unhappy—descriptive of the state, of the lives and of the deaths of those who take their case out of the hand of God. The only appropriate inscription for their banquetting hall and their equippage and their grave and the wall of their eternal prison house—"Infelicissimus." In drooling, moral idiocy they are scrabbling at the door of their happiness which never opens, miserably playing the fool.

**Again: I remark that all those persons play the fool as certrinly as did this man of the text, who allow the technicalities of religion to stop their salvation. David was wise about a great many things, but his cuttings up in the text for a little while eclipsed his character. And I** know wise men and great men, competent for all other stations who are acting a silly and foolish part in regard to the technicalities of religion. They ask us some questions which we cannot answer categorically, and so they burst into a broad guffaw, as though it is of any more interest to us than it ought to be to them. About the atonement, about God's decrees, about man's destiny they ask a great many questions which we cannot answer, and so they deride us as though we could not ask them a thousand questions that they cannot answer, about their eyes, about their ears, about their fingernails, about everything. A fool can ask a question that a wise man cannot answer. O you cavailing men! O you profound men! O you learned men! Do please admit something. You have a soul? Yes. Will it live forever? Yes. Where? You say that Jesus Christ is not a divine Savior. Who is He? Where will you go after you leave your law books and your medical prescriptions and your clubroom and your newspaper office—where will you go to? Your body will be six feet under ground. Where will your soul be? The black coat will be off, the shroud on. Those spectacles will be removed from your vision, for the sod will press your eyelids. Have you any idea that an earthy almanac describes the years of your lifetime? Of what stuff shall I gather the material for the letters of that word which describes your eternal home? Shall it be iron chain or amananthine garland? The air that stirs the besweated locks of your dying pillow, will it come off a garden or a desert? Oh, quit the puszling questions and try these momentous questions. Quit the small questions and try the great questions. Instead of discussing whether the serpent in Eden was figurative or literal, whether the Mediterrenean fish did or did not swallow the recreant prophet, whether this and that and the other thing is right or wrong, come and discuss one question: "How shall I get rid of my sins and win heaven?" That is the question for you.

Yea, there have been men who have actually lost their souls because they thought there was a discrepancy between Moses and Professor Silliman—because they could not understand how there could be light before the sun rose—the light appearing in the third verse of Genesis, and the sun appearing not until the 16th verse—and because they do not know how the moon could stand still without upsetting the universe, and because they had decided upon the theory of natural selection. A German philosopher in dying had for his chief sorrow that he had not devoted his whole life to the study of the dative case. Oh, when your immortality is in peril, why quibble? Quit these non-essentials, my dear brother. In the name of God I ask you in regard to these matters of the immortal soul, that you do not play the fool; what is that man doing in Bowling Green, New York? Well, he is going in for a ticket for a transatlantic voyage. He is quarreling with the clerk about the spots, the red spots on the ticket and he is quarreling about the peculiar signature of the president of the steamship company, and he is quarreling about the manner of the clerk who hands him the ticket. How long has he been standing there? Three weeks. Meanwhile perhaps twenty steamers have gone out of port, and I hear the shriek of the steam tug that could take him to the last vessel that could bear him to his engagement in London. Still he stands in Bowling Green discussing the ticket. What do you say in regard to that man? You say he is a fool. Well, in that very way are many men acting in regard to the matters of the soul. They are cavilling about the atonement, the red spots on the ticket—about the character of the minister who hands them the ticket—about whether it has a divine or human signature, and meanwhile all their opportunities for heaven are sailing out of the harbor, and I hear the last tap of the bell announcing their last chance for heaven. Go aboard! Do not waste any more time in lugging and carping and criticizing and wondering, and in the presence of an astounded heaven, playing the fool.

I go still further and say to you that those men play the fool who undertake to pay out eternity for time. How little care do we bestow upon the railroad depot where we stop twenty minutes to dine. We dash in and we dash out again. We do not examine the architecture of the building nor the face of the caterer. We supply our hunger, we pay our dollar and we put on our hat and take our place in the train. What is that depot as compared with the place for which we are bound? Now, my friends, this world is only a stopping place on the way to a momentous destination, and yet how many of us sit down as though we had consummated our journey, as though we had come to the final depot, when our stopping here is as compared with our stopping there, as is twenty minutes to twelve hours—yea, as the one-hundredth part of a second, compared with ten thousand million years! Would Spain sell us Cuba for a bushel of wheat? Would England sell us India for a ton of coal? Would Venice sell us all her pictures for an American schoolboy's sketch? Ah, that would be a better bargain for England, Spain and Venice than that man makes who gives his eternity for time. Yet how many there are who are saying: "Give me the world's dollars and you may have the eternal rewards. Give me the world's applause and you may have the garlands of God. Give me twenty or forty or sixty years of worldly successes and I don't care what becomes of the future. I am going into that world uninsured. I take the responsibility. Don't bother me about your religion. Here I have the two worlds before me—this one and the next. I have chosen this. Go away from me, God and angels, and all thoughts of the future!" Men are actually making that choice while there are others who have done far differently. When they tried to bribe with money Martin Luther, some one said: "There's no use trying to do that—that Dutch beast cares nothing for gold." When they tried by giving him a cardinal's hat to bribe Savonarola, he stood up in his pulpit and cried out: "I will have no red hat save that of martyrdom, colored with my own blood." These men chose Christ amid great persecutions; but how many there are in this day, when Christianity seems to be popular, who are ashamed of Christ and not willing to take the hardships, the seeming hardships of His religion. And alas for them, for long after the crash of this world's demolition they shall find that in all these years they were turning their backs upon the palaces of heaven, scrabbling on the door of this world's treasure house, the saliva of a terrific lunacy on their lip—horribly and overwhelmingly playing the fool.

Once more I say to you that those men play the fool who, while they admit the rightfulness of religion, set it down for future attendance. Do you know how many times the word "now" occurs in the Bible? Over two hundred times. One of the shortest words in the Bible and yet one of the grandest in meaning and ramifications. When does the Bible say it is the best time to repent? Now. When does the Bible say that God will forgive? Now. When does God say is the only safe time to attend to the matters of the soul? Now. But that word "now" melts away as easily as a snowflake. Where is the now of the dead of last year, the now of the dead of last month? The now of the dead of last week? The now of the dead of yesterday? Time picked it up in its beak and flew away with it. Swammerdam and other naturalists tell us there are insects which within the space of one minute are born, fulfil their mission, celebrate their nuptials and die; but this wonderful now is more shortlived than they. It is a flash, a stroke, a glance. Its cradle is its grave. If men catch it at all, it is with quick clutch. Millions of men have lost their soul immortal because they did not understand the momentum and the ponderosity of that one word. All the strategic powers of hell are exerted in trying to subtract from the energy and emphasis of that word. They say it is only a word of three letters while there is a better word of eight letters—"to-morrow." They say: "Throw away that small word and take this grand one," and so men say, "Give us to-morrow and take away from us now." And between those two words is the Appian way of death, and a great multitude throng that road, jostling and elbowing each other, hastening on swifter and swifter to die. For how much would you walk the edge of the roof of your house? For how much would you come out on the most dangerous peak of the Matterhorn and wave your cap? You say: "No money could induce me to do it." And yet you stand with one foot on a crumbling moment and the other foot lifted, not knowing where you will put it down, while the distance between you and the bottom of the depth beneath you no plummet can measure, no arithmetic calculate, no wing of lightning cleave. And yet the Bible tells us that unless a man has a new heart he cannot get into heaven, and many are not seeking for that new heart. In Mexico sometimes the ground suddenly opens and a man standing near the gap can see down an appalling distance. But oh, if at your feet there should open the chasms of the lost world, how you would fling yourself back and cry, "God save me—now! now! now!"

I greet you, my brother, in the very gate of eternity. Some of us may live a longer, and some of may live a shorter time; but as the longest life is so short that I feel we all stand on the doorsill of the great future. The next step—all the angels of God cannot undo the consequences. Will your exit from this life be a rising or a falling? The righteous go up. The Savior helps them. Ministering spirits meet them. The doors of Paradise open to receive them. Up! Up! Up! Oh, what a grand thing it is to die with a strong faith in God like that which Stonewall Jackson had, when in his expiring moments, he said: "Let us cross over the river and lie down under the shade." But to leave this world unpreparedly is falling—falling from God, falling from hope, falling from peace, falling from heaven—swiftly falling, wildly falling, forever falling. So it was with one who had been eminent for his intelligence, but who had omitted all preparation for the future world, and had come down to his last hour. He said to his wife, seated by the bedside: "Oh, don't talk to me about pain; it is the mind, woman, it is the mind. Of all the years of my life I never lived one minute for heaven. It is awfully dark here," he whispered, "it is awfully dark. I seem to stand on the slippery edge of a great gulf. I shall fall! I am falling!" And with a shriek as when a man tumbles over a precipice he expired. Wise for this world, about all the matters of his immortal soul he was his life long playing the fool. I will take the case of some one and ask you what you think about that case. He has been all his life amid Bibles and churches so that he knows his duty. Christ has offered to do all for that man that a divine Savior can offer to do for a dying soul. Heaven had been offered him, yea, been pushed upon him, and yet he has not accepted it, and he deliberately allows his chances for life to go away from him. What do you say of that one? "Hallucinated," says one; "monomaniacal," says another. "Playing the fool," says another.

Oh, how many there are taking just that position. There is such a thing as pyromania, n insanity which disposes one to destroy buildings by fire; but who would have thought that there was a pyromania of the immortal nature, and that any one could be so struck through with that insanity as to have a desire and disposition to consume the soul. Awake, man! Awake, woman, from this phantasia, real or affected! Take Christ. Escape for eternity. Just see what has been done for you. Lift the thorny cap from the brow of Jesus and see the price that was paid for your liberation. Look at the side and see where the spear went in and moved round and round amid broken arteries, the blood rushing forth in awful sacrifice for your sins. Oh, wrap those bare and mutilated feet of the dying Lord in your womanly lap, for they were torn in a hard tramp for your soul. Oh, for tears to weep over this laceration of Christ! Oh, for a broken heart to worship Him! Oh for an omnipotant impulse strong enough to throw a whole nation down at the feet of a crucified and risen Jesus. We must repent. We must believe. We must be saved. I cannot consent to lose my own soul; I cannot consent to lose your souls. Come with me, and as we go down to the beach and bathe in the waters, so let us join hands and wade down into the summery sea of God's forgiveness. Roll over us, tides of everlasting love, roll over us! Dear Lord, we knock at the door of mercy, not as the demented knock, not knowing what they want, but knocking at the door of mercy because we want to come in, while others run their meaningless hands up and down the panels, and scrabble at the gates, in the presence of God and men and angels and devils, playing the fool.

# BETSY HAMILTON.

## A SKETCH OF LIFE IN THE BACKWOODS.

**"I Must Tell You About We'uns all a Gwine to the Union Camp Ground Here Tother Week, and What Happened to Caledony While We was Thar," Says Betsy.**

I must tell you about we'uns all a gwine to the Union camp ground here tother week, and what happened to Caledony while we was thar. I hadn't been to a campmeeting afore sense I was knee high to pap, and all I could fetch to mind about it was the smell of wheat straw and red apples, and gittin my eyes full of smoke whar they was cookin' under a shelter, and hearin' the mules and critters holler that was hitched to swingin' limbs all over the woods, and seeing two dogs fight, and a little boy fall in the spring and his mammy wear a hickory bardaciously out on him. Some folks haint got one grain of sense about whippin' of a chile. She had let him run off and hadn't paid no 'tention to him, and when somebody axed her if she knowed whar her young one was, she 'lowed:

"No, I've left him in the hands of Providence," but when she found the little feller all wet and muddy and let in on him with that hickory switch, I know in reasonhe thought he was in the hands of "old Nick."

But I must tell you about Cal. Me and her had perused around and got acquainted with a right smart chance of boys. We stayed thar a week and one night, one of the preachers, a good old gray headed man axed all the young folks to see how many of 'em could git up to sunrise prayermeetin'.

The gals all sot into whisperin' and bettin' which would be the fust one up—the one that riz fust was to run all around and wake up tothers. Caledony never would be out done in nothin' if she could help it, and she is the banginest gal to git into scrapes ever you seed. She riz next mornin' fore anybody else, and went over to the Roberson's tent to wake up the gals. Last year the gals had all stayed in the left hand side and the boys in the right, and incose she thought the gals was in thar now, so she crept along easy and pulled aside the curtain and stuck her head in and said "peep."

"And bless your life" says Cal, "I couldn't hardly git my head out to save my life, I felt like I was plum perry-lized to the spot. The long bed agin the wall was chock full of boys; some sound asleep, some wakin' up, and two or three had riz and was a shuckin' into ther clothes hard as they could stave, and thar I stood like a crazy goose and couldn't move haad nor foot—peared like I jist couldn't git my head out fore they could see who I was to save my life; but when I did git it out, I axed foot to help body, and 'lowed I'd run and hide whar they couldn't look out and see who it was.

I said "peep, peep, peep," all the way and made for the session room like a skeered bird a flyin' in out'n the storm. I was shore it was empty like it was last year, but we never knows what a year will bring forth.

I fell up the steps, shoved the door open and fell sprawlin' in the middle of the floor saying "peep, peep, peep," and peep was all I could say, when I hearn that good old preacher say: "You've come to the wrong place." "Peep, peep, peep," says I. "What's the matter?" says he. "Peep, peep" says I, and I know in reason I was as pale and white as a piller slip.

"Well, what you peepin' in here for?" says he. "Peep, peep," says I "them boys, peep, them boys, what'll they think of me?" "Why?" says he "have you been a peeping at the boys."

"No, no, no," says I, "yes, no, yes I did—no I didn't, yes, yes, I did," says I, tryin' to scramble up, but my knees give away and I fell agin. The good old man had shucked into his clothes, and lifted me up on my feet. Tother old feller riz up in bed and rubbed his eyes to see what upon the living yeth it all meant, and when I cotch a sight of him, if I han't already been skeered to death he would have finished me—a settin' up thar in a red flannel shirt without his wig and teeth was old brother Cole. I wanted to fly, but I was too weak to move.

The good old man helped me down the steps and I went on back to the tent and aimed to stay thar and not show my face no more. I know in reason I said "peep" a thousand time, and the word was still ringing in my head when I rigged out in a frock I hadn't wore, and borrowed Nancy Singleton's hat, and made shore them boys wouldn't know me. I waited tel the 11 o'clock sarmont and ever'body was at the stand and the singin' had sot in, 'fore I made up my mind to go; but atter I got fixed, I made shore they wouldn't know me, and stepped out and riz my red umbrill and started across to the stand feelin' all right when about a dozen little boys the size of Jake Simmons sot in to hollerin' "peep, peep, peep" loud as they could, and all eyes looked at me.

It was all I could do to stand it, I started back, but I knowed that wouldn't do. They had done seed me anyhow, so I thought I'd face 'em and go on to meetin'."

We'uns laughed at Cal and tormented her life putty nigh out'n her about it.

But Cal gits into so many scrapes she dont mind it long.

All sorts inginnerly goes up thar to the Union campmeetin'—good and bad, high and low, rich and poor, young and old, niggers and white folks, babies and dogs, mules, horses and steers.

My taller candle has burnt smack down into the socket, and is a winkin' and a blinkin'. I'll mould some more and to-morrow night I'll finish tellin' you about the campmeetin'.

BETSY HAMILTON.

[Next week, "BROTHER COLE AT CAMPMEETIN'."]

# NIGHTS WITH UNCLE REMUS.

The little boy was not particularly pleased at the summary manner in which the young Alligators were disposed of; but he was very much amused at the somewhat novel method employed by the Bear to deceive the old Alligator. The negroes, however, enjoyed Daddy Jack's story immensely, and even Tildy condescended to give it her approval; but she qualified this by saying, as soon as she had ceased laughing:

"I 'clar' ter goodness you all got mighty little ter do fer ser be settin' down yer night atter night lis'nin' at dat nigger man."

Daddy Jack nodded, smiled, and rubbed his withered hands together apparently in a perfect ecstacy of good-humor, and finally said:

"Oona come set-a by me, lil gal. 'E berry nice tale wut me tell-a you. Come sit-a by me, lil gal; 'e berry nice tale. Ef you no want me fer tell-a you one tale, dun you is kin tell-a me one tale."

"Humph!" exclaimed Tildy, contemptuously, "you'll set over dar in dat cornder an dribble many's de long day 'fo' I tell you any tale."

"Look yer, gal!" said Uncle Remus, pretending to ignore the queer courtship that seemed to be progressing between Daddy Jack and Tildy, "you gittin' too ole fer ter be sawin' de a'r wid yo' head en squealin' lak a filly. Ef you gwine ter set wid folks, you better do lak folks does. Sis Tempy dar aint gwine on dat away, en she aint think 'erse'f too big fer ter set up dar en jine in wid us en tell a tale, needer."

This was the first time that Uncle Remus had ever condescended to accord Tildy a place at his hearth on an equality with the rest of his company, and she seemed to be immensely tickled. A broad grin spread over her comely face as she exclaimed:

"Oh! I 'clar' ter goodness, Unk Remus, I thought dat ole nigger man wuz des a projickin' 'long wid me. Ef it come down ter settin' up yer 'long wid you all an' tellin' a tale, I aint 'nyin' but w'at I got one dat you all aint never year tell un, kaze dat ar Slim Jim w'at Mars Ellick Akin got out'n de speckerlater waggin, he up'n tell it dar at Riah's des 'fo' de patter-rollers tuck'n slip up on um."

"Dar now!" remarked Aunt Tempy. Tildy laughed boisterously.

"W'at de patter-rollers do wid dat ar Slim Jim?" Uncle Remus inquired.

"Done nothin'!" exclaimed Tildy, with an air of humorous scorn. "Time dey got in dar Slim Jim 'uz up de chimbly, an' Riah 'uz noddin' in one cornder an' me in de udder. Nobody never is ter know how dat ar long-leg nigger slick'd up dat chimbly—dat dey aint. He put one foot on de pot-rack, an' whar he put de t'er foot I can't tell you."

"What was the story?" asked the little boy.

"I boun' fer you, honey!" exclaimed Uncle Remus.

"Well den," said Tildy, setting herself comfortably, and bridling a little as Daddy Jack manifested a desire to give her his undivided atsention,—"well, den, dey wuz one time w'en ole Brer Rabbit 'uz bleedz ter go ter town atter sump'n n'er fer his famerly, an' he mos' 'shame' ter go kaze his shoes done wo' tetotally out. Yit he bleedz ter go, an' he put des ez good face on it ez he kin, an' he take down he walkin'-cane an' shot out des ez big ez de next un.

"Well, den, ole Brer Rabbit go on down de big road twel he come ter de place whar some folks bin camp out de night befo', an' he sot down by de fier, he did, fer ter wom his foots, kaze dem mawnin's 'uz sorter cole, like deze yer mawnin's. He sat dar an' look at his toes, an' he feel mighty sorry fer hisse'f.

"Well, den, he sot dar, he did, en 'twan't long 'fo' he year sump'n n'er trottin down de road, an' he tuck'n look up an' yer come Mr. Dog a smillin' an' a snuffin' 'roun' fer ter see ef de folks lef' any scraps by der camp-fier. Mr. Dog 'uz all dress up in his Sunday-go-ter-meetin' close, and mo'n dat, he had on a pair er bran new shoes.

"Well, den, w'en Brer Rabbit see dem ar shoes he feel mighty bad, but he aint let on. He bow ter Mr. Dog mighty perlite, an' Mr. Dog he bow back, an' dey pass de time er day, kaze dey 'uz ole 'quaintance. Brer Rabbit, he say:

"'Mr. Dog, whar you gwine all fix up lak dis?

"'I gwine ter town, Brer Rabbit; whar you gwine?

"'I thought I go ter town myse'f fer ter git me new pa'r shoes, kaze my ole unds done wo' out en dey hu'ts my foots so bad I can't wa'r um. Dem mighty nice shoes w'at you got on, Mr. Dog; whar you git um?

"'Down in town, Brer Rabbit, down in town.

"'Dey fits you mighty slick, Mr Dog, an' I wish you be so good ez ter lemme try one un um on.'

"Brer Rabbit talk so mighty sweet dat Mr. Dog sot right flat on de gron' an' tuck off one er de behime shoes, an' loant it ter Brer Rabbit. Brer Rabbit, he lope off down de road en den he come back. He tell Mr. Dog dat de shoe fit mighty nice, but wid des one un um on, hit make 'im trot crank-sided.

"Well, den, Mr. Dog, he pull off de yuther behime shoe, an' Brer Rabbit trot off an' try it. He come back, he did, an' he say:

"'Dey mighty nice, Mr. Dog, but dey sorter r'ars me up behime, an' I dunner 'zackly how dey feels.'

"Dis make Mr. Dog feel like he wanter be perlite, an' he take off de befo' shoes, an' Brer Rabbit put up um on an' stump his foots, an' 'low:

"'Now dat sorter feel like shoes;' an' he rack off down de road, an' w'en he git whar he oughter tu'n 'roun', he des lay back he years an' keep on gwine; an' 'twan't long 'fo' he git outer sight.

"Mr. Dog, he holler, an' tell 'im fer ter come back, but Brer Rabbit keep on gwine; Mr. Dog, he holler, Mr. Rabbit, he keep on gwine. An' down ter dis day," continued Tildy, smacking her lips, and showing her white teeth, "Mr. Dog bin a runnin' Brer Rabbit, an' ef you'll des go out in de woods wid any Dog on dis place, des time he smell de Rabbit track he'll holler an' tell 'im fer ter come back."

"Dat's de Lord's trufe!" said Aunt Tempy.

Next week, "BROTHER WOLF AND THE HORNED CATTLE."

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## NOW AND THEN.

Continued from First Page.

seen, is here. The cotton is splendid and the corn high and heavily eared all the way to Manning, which is another lovely town, though not so old or so large as Sumter. These people go slow but they go sure and live happily and content. They show content and leisure in their form and feature, in their walk and conversation. They are not in a hurry. They have time to talk to you. They love their state and their towns and their people. They stand up to their preachers and their statesmen. Their boys are sober and diligent and manly, and their girls are modest. I wish the boys and girls were so everywhere, but they are not. I was in a town not long ago and a good man told me he had but one daughter, and there was not a young man in the town he was willing for her to marry, for they all drink on the sly and had no good principles to back them. Then I heard a young man in another town say he did not marry because he could not afford to, for the best girls did nothing but dress and visit, and he was afraid to marry one of them. Well, that is bad and sad, aint it? But maybe the picture is overdrawn, I hope so. One thing I know. The hope of the nation and its salvation in these small, unpretending towns and the good farming country that supports them. The young folks are not afraid to mrray there and they do marry and go to work and live happily and humble and do not strain to keep up with society, society! Fashionable, hypocritical society. I know of no greater curse to any land or people. I wish every young man when he marries had the courage to say to his society friends. "Now, see here, we have started out with small capital and we cant follow you. When you are sick I will nurse you, when you die I will help dig the grave and bury you, but don't you try to toll my wife off into your extravagant notions and your society ways."

BILL ARP.


Saved His Life.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

I was called to see Mr. John Pearson, who was confined to his bed with what appeared to be consumption of the worst form. As all of his family had died of that dread disease (except his half brother), his death was regarded as certain and soon. After exhausting all the remedies, I finally as a last resort, sent for a bottle of Brewer's Lung Bestorer, and it acted like magic. He continued the use of it for some time and has been fully restored to health. So far as I could discover, he had consumption, and Brewer's Lung Restorer saved his life.

J. O. HOLLOWAY, M. D.,
Barnesville, Ga.

ANOTHER RESCUE FROM DEATH.

In 1881, while sewing on a machine, my wife was taken with a severe pain in her side, which was soon followed by hemorrages from her lungs, severe cough and fever, and could neither eat or sleep, and in a few weeks was reduced to a mere skeleton. Her stomach refused to retain any food, and the physician thought one of her lungs was entirely gone. At a final consultation of two physicians her case was pronounced hopeless. I tried Brewer's Lung Restorer by advice of one of the physicians, and she began to improve after the third dose. She continued the medicine, and is now in excellent health, and is better than she has been in several years.

I believe Brewer's Lnng Restorer saved her life.

BENJAMIN F. HERNDON,
Yatesville, Ga.

Brewer's Lung Restorer is a purely vegetable preparation, contains no opium, morphine, bromide, or any poisonous substance. Send for circular of long list of wonderful cures.

LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR,
Macon, Ga.

THF ITALIANS

Have a proverb that: "Some men are so good as to be good for nothing." It is not claimed, as is the case with many so-called remedies, that SWIFT'S SPECIFIC is a cure-all, or can remove all the ills to which the flesh is heir; but as a tonic and health renewer, and for BLOOD and SKIN DISEASES, and for troubles dependent on IMPURE and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD, it is without a rival!

The Mightiness of Truth!

LET THE FACTS SPEAK IN STENTORIAN TONES.

"Fat as a Pig."

"My baby six months old broke out with some kind of skin humor, and after being treated five months by my family physician, was given up to die. The druggist recommended Swift's Specific, and the result was as gratifying as it was miraculous. My child soon got well, all traces of the disease is gone and he is as fat as a pig."

J. J. KIRKLAND,
Minden, Rusk county, Texas.

Blood Poison Eliminated.

"I used Swift's Specific on my little daughter, who was afflicted with some Blood Poison which had resisted all sorts of treatment. The Specific relieved her permanently and I shall use it in my practice."

W. E. BRONTE, M. D.,
Cypress Ridge, Ark.

An Editor's Experience!

LAID ASIDE FROM JOURNALISTIC WORK.

After trying numerous remedies for rheumatism, but without permanent relief, I was advised to use S. S. S., whice had given permanent relief to others suffering from rheumatism. After taking half a dozen bottles I found that the disease was entirely driven out of my system and a permanent cure secured. This was over a year ago, and since then, even during our most severe weather, with sudden changes, I have never suffered a return of the old attacks which disabled me from editorial work.

It is very seldom, indeed, that I recommend anything to the public in this manner, but I feel it due to your valuable preparation, that has given me such long desired and much needed relief, to state these facts thus publicly. I am sure but for your Specific, I should have been laid aside from journalistic work, as the severest attack was in my right arm and hand.

SIDNEY HERBERT,
Atlanta, Ga.

Our treatise on Blood and Skin diseases mailed free to applicants.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta Ga.
N. Y. Office, 159 W. 23d street, between 7th and 8th avenues: Philadelphia office. 1205 Chestnut street

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They own the celebrated Gate City Water Filter, avoid sickness by giving your family pure water.

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Ice cream freezers, fruit jars, jelly tumblers, fly fans, at

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Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., as delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made. FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.

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51 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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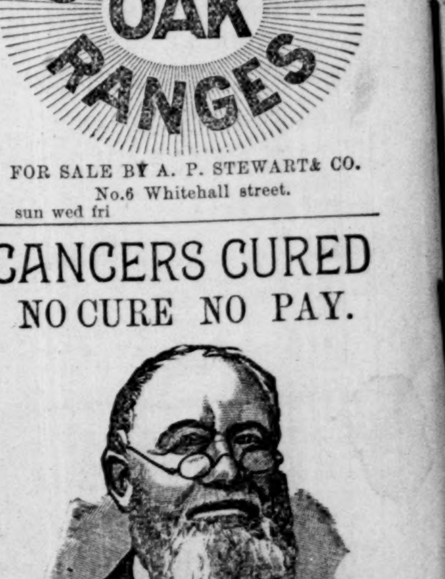

DR. T. B. LITTLE.

Gate City National Bank Building, corner Alabama and Pryor streets, Atlanta, Ga.


# MILLIONS IN MARBLE.

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Now, surely, that w s Chicago assurance! An yet the speaker, Mr. Clement, did not look like man of assura ce—hardly like a Chicagoan Modest even t shyness, quiet, self-contained, de corous lool ing, he spoke firmly, but respectfully He was backed by a crowd of gentlemen, who, in stead of putting on bold faces about it, looke pained and sorrowful to think that they had bee compelled to come as new Moses to lead our ow people to our own promised land. An immens hamper of delicacies steered by Colonel Ben Ab bott passed by the hesitating crowd. Rumors o a barbecue, savory in themselves, came floatin down from the mountains. The day was perfec the company was amiable and anxious, and there fore the Atlantians laid their horny hands trus ingly in the hands of the Chicagoans and wer led about as little children through the land o their fathers.

A REMARKABLE SPEECH AND A FINE ONE.

Let us suppose the crowd at Tate's station forty-four miles above Atlanta. At the statio buggies, wagons and carriages were waiting t carry the guests to the marble quarry, perhaps mile and a half away. In a cool and beautifu valley, made up of land worth $100 an acre fo agricultural purposes, is situated an engine, wit steam drills, cutting its way through solid earth o marble, and hewing out blocks of several tou each. Near by is a large open structure, sugges ing an unfinished saw-mill. This is being fitte up with a gang of saws that will saw the larg blocks of marble into suitable sizes and shape

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Gentlemen: In the name of the Georgia marbl company, I take pleasure in extending to you hearty welcome to such hospitalities as we ar able to offer you this day—the day that shall mar the beginning of a new industry—a new source o revenue to this great state; and we most trul appreciate your interest in our new enterpris when so many distinguished gentlemen hav honored us with their presence here to-day.

Our sincere thanks are due to the officers of th Western and Atlantic and Marietta and Nort Georgia railroad companies for their prompt re ognition of our efforts to develop this new indus try, in tendering to us such splendid transporta tion facilities for the day.

Before starting out upon our tour of inspection I wish to say a few words concerning the hidde treasures that underlie this beautiful valley.

I need not tell you gentlemen of Georgia that kind providence has been exceedingly bountifu in his gifts to your people, in the untold wealt of your fertile soil, nurtured and made wonder fully productive by a genial climate whose variet and excellence is exceeded by no other state; in the wealth of your magnificent forests; in th most wonderful richness of your mineral deposits And I will venture the assertion that large majority of your citizens have but a fractio of an appreciation of the magnitude and exten of the marvelous riches that lie yet untouche within the borders of your noble state. Our ob ject in inviting you on this excursion to-day is tha you may see with your own eyes and appreciat facts that you never could realize through an other source. We wish to cal your attention to one of your choicest and richest treasures. One in which, I am most happy to say, my associates and myself have become most deep ly interested in developing. Marble has occupied one of the highest and grandest places in civiliza tion and art through all past history. The glory, the grandeur, the beauty of ancient citie to-day are their buildings, their monuments their statuary and designs in marble. No othe place on this continent can show such a vas quantity of beautiful marble, in such variety o quality and colors, as here in this valley awai human enterprise and skill to utilize it for the benefit of mankind. I will give you a few item and figures that will assist you, I trust, in weigh ing and estimating the extent of the riches o this one product of your great state, tha is destined to fill a very important page in its fu ture history. Up and down this little valley for distance of some five or six miles we find va deposits of marble, some in stratified layers an some in great solid masses, we fin nearly all the varieties known to the marke of this country, comprising pure white statuary fine white, with lines and figures of blu besides this beautiful crystalized, i a variety of colors that cannot be approached i excellence and beauty on this continent. Now gentlemen, we cannot attempt to show you to day to exceed one-quarter the possessions of th Georgia marble company. We will first explor this field before us and I wish to state befor we proceed, and prove it as we go forward, tha should we remove from four to ten feet of eart we would expose to your view one soli mass of this crystalized marble, on and one-half miles in length, hal a mile in breadth, of an unknow depth, but supposed to be many hundred feet overlapped on the opposite side of the creek by stratified layers of fine white and varigated blue Let us for a moment dare to place figures to thi immense mass. One and one-half miles by one half mile gives twenty one million square feet. One block six feet thic from off this surface would yield one hundre and twenty-six millions cubic feet of marble You require, gentlemen, for the construction o your state capitol building about one hundre and fifty thousand cubic feet. New York city, Chica go and Atlanta could all be rebuilt from this on mass and leave millions of cubic feet untouched All the tests we have put upon it have more tha exceeded our highest expectations. The chemica analysis of this crystalized marble shows 96½ pe cent carbonate of lime, about 2 per cent carbo nate of magnesia, without a trace of anything in jurious. Gentlemen, I thank you for your atten tion and will not detain you longer.

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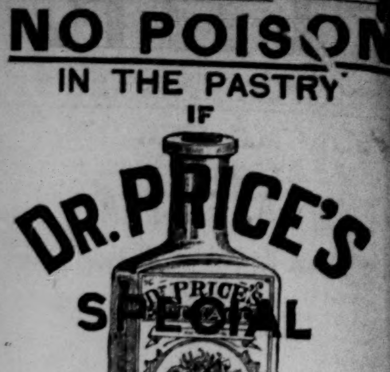

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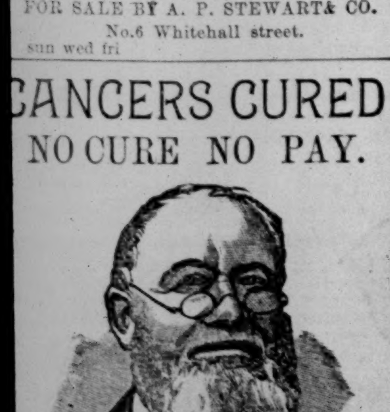

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Gentlemen: In the name of the Georgia marble company, I take pleasure in extending to you a hearty welcome to such hospitalities as we are able to offer you this day—the day that shall mark the beginning of a new industry—a new source of revenue to this great state; and we most truly appreciate your interest in our new enterprise, when so many distinguished gentlemen have honored us with their presence here to-day.

Our sincere thanks are due to the officers of the Western and Atlantic and Marietta and North Georgia railroad companies for their prompt recognition of our efforts to develop this new industry, in tendering to us such splendid transportation facilities for the day.

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There was a hearty chorus of assent to this, the elegant grace of delivery and fine diction of the speaker having created the universal impression that he was an experienced orator as well as a forcible, pleasing one.

Mr. L. B. Bane, of Chicago, another stockholder in the company, said: "With our machinery here completed we can cut out and saw 300 cubic feet of marble daily. We propose to do this and ship samples daily to every city in the country. We shall ask the leading dealers to work it up and ascertain the quality and adaptability of the marble we offer them. As the demand is created we will enlarge our machinery and increase our product. We expect within the next year or two to have 10 or 12 engines and 300 men at work in this valley. We have just finished a survey of a railroad, running seven miles, which we will build as soon as we need it."

"Will you do the finishing of the marble here?"

"Oh, no! We will simply saw out the rough blocks here, have a factory in Atlanta where we will cut the blocks into such sizes and shapes as are wanted, do the polishing, and turn them into standard shapes, such as urns, vases, steps, etc. This will employ several hundred men, and give Atlanta a new and extensive industry. We shall also make Atlanta our headquarters for the sale and distribution of our marble."

HOW THE GEORGIA MARBLE COMPANY WAS FORMED.

The Georgia marble company is due, primarily, to the enterprise and sagacity of Mr. Frank H. Siddall, a Philadelphia millionaire, who has made a fortune by the sale of Frank Siddall's soaps, which have become standard the continent over. He had surplus money for investment, and his eyes were turned toward the south. Mr. Dewar, a friend of Mr. Siddall, had been south and looked into the marble quarries of north Georgia and testified, as an expert, that they were rich beyond comparison and of exhaustless supply. Mr. Siddall became interested, and one day while traveling west met Mr. Clement as a casual fellow-traveler. They learned each other's names, and fell to talking on business. Mr. Siddall mentioned the Georgia marble quarries, which at once caught Mr. Clement's attention, as he was conversant with the enormous fortunes made out of marble in Vermont. The result was that they came to Georgia and looked into the matter personally. The company was at once made up. Mr. Siddall says of it:

"Such was our confidence in the enterprise that we took all the stock ourselves. Mr. H. C. Clement, Mr. O. F. Bane, Mr. L. B. Bane, Mr. D. K. Hill, Mr. C. L. Willoughby, and Mr. N. L. Clement own the Chicago block, and myself, Mr. H. Dewar Mr. J. A. Dewar, Mr. C. M. Smith and Dr. G. R. Starkey, the distinguished specialist, own the Philadelphia block. The whole stock is $1,000,000. We have never offered any of the stock for sale and will not do so. Our actual investments already go beyond $50,000 cash, and our railroad alone will add this much more. We ask no money of any one, either here or elsewhere. We have the largest and best marble property in the world, we have the money to develop it with, and abundant confidence in it. We honestly believe that the new industry we are giving to Georgia will be the largest single enterprise within her borders, and of course, that it will be immensely profitable to us."

LOOKING OVER THE MARBLE FIELDS.

The marble lies as a rule from two to eight feet below the surface of the earth. Excavations had been made in a score of places, and everywhere, without exception, solid marble was struck. A hole was drilled in the marble and a blast put in it. The explosion always showed that the bed of marble was solid and deep. Several creeks ran through the valley and ran over solid marble all the way. A huge spring issued from beneath a huge tree and poured over solid marble. From the spring to the creek were huge ledges of crystalized marble, on which the party of fifty or more stood without crowding. Beneath the waters of the creek the marble gleamed constantly. From all appearances, indeed to clear demonstration, the entire valley rested on a solid marble bed, buried under a coating of soil, washed off near the creek, more or less, than elsewhere. Mr. Clement said:

"This valley comprises hardly one-fourth of the marble bed we own. And yet when we go north and show our sample of marble, the people say, "Certainly they are exquisite, but you can't get such marble in quantity in the south. We have had hundreds of southern marbles shown us by specimen, but it always turns out that the quantity is lacking. You gentlemen can decide whether or not we have the quantity here to back your specimens."

A DINNER UNDER OAK TREES.

After the survey of the valley was completed the company adjourned to the residence of Mr. William Tate, where several tables were set in the open air, under the shadow of giant oak trees. To the left of the tables stretched a valley of surprising beauty. The tables were handsomely decorated with flowers and fruit and a bevy of young ladies were in attendance, dispensing the hospitality of the day. Fred Massa, the well known caterer, occupied a large stone dairy at the rear of the tables from which salads, sandwiches, ices and punch issued regularly. The dinner was such a one as north Georgia can get up when she puts her hand to it, and was keenly enjoyed.

Colonel G. W. Adair, who knows a thing when he sees it, seized upon a special ham and said: "Ah, this is what I like. An old-fashioned smokehouse ham. I can actually taste the flavor of the hickory ashes in which it was cured." "It is a good ham," said Mr. Tate. "I had it sent up from Atlanta this morning. It came in canvass from Chicago."

The dinner over, ex-Mayor English was made master of ceremonies, and order being established, Governor McDaniel was called for and made a speech full of common sense. Mr. H. W. Grady, Mr. G. W. Adair and Major Crane followed in a few remarks, when the train was announced and the crowd took to the wagons again.

A TALK WITH MR. WM. TATE.

The development of the Tate marble quarries makes the families of Wm. L. and S. C. Tate rich. They received in cash for one part of their property $23,500, and for the lease of the remaining property $50,000 in stock, and they have beside, and most important, a perpetual royalty on every cubic foot of marble that is taken from this property. Mr. William Tate said:

"My father, Samuel Tate, settled here in 1834 and believed from the first that these quarries would develop some day into a large property. He bought the outlying quarries as fast as he could and he urged us to do the same. He said "they may not make me rich and they won't make you rich, but they will surely make your children rich." So we bought up the quarries gradually, and now I suppose father's prediction is coming true."

THE RIDE BACK TO THE CITY.

The ride to Atlanta from the mountains was delightful. The scenery along the Marietta and North Georgia is fine and inspiring, the road itself is in excellent order and the officers were unremitting in their kindness. Observation parties were formed, and the scenery, crops and villages discuned as the train whirled along. After Marietta had been passed a meeting was organized. Messrs. Clement, Hill Bane, Siddall and Starkey escorted to Senator Brown's special car, where General Phil Cook presided. The Hon. E. P. Howell was deputed to return the thanks of the visitors to the Georgia marble company for the pleasures of the day. He did this in handsome style, and assured the strangers that they would meet the hearty co-operation and sympathy of our people in their efforts to develop the state.

General Cook said that if the state were to fail now to build the capital, the advertisement given to her resources and the capitol invited into her borders by the discussion of the material for the capital, would be worth a full million dollars to the state. He indorsed heartily what Captain Howell had said, and said no community on earth was more hospitably inclined to strangers than the people of Georgia.

Senator Brown added his forcible indorsement in a few pleasant remarks.

Ex-Governor Bullock recalled that fourteen years ago he and Judge McCay, George Phillips, Judge Brown and others had met in Mr. Tate's yard on the very spot where to-day's dinner was eaten, for the purpose of developing these very quarries, and of building a road to them. The work was postponed, but the faith of the party there assembled had never waned, and it was specially gratifying to four of the five men who discussed these schemes fourteen years ago to see them fulfilled to-day.

Colonel R. F. Maddox was called on as one of the earliest friends of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, and responded in a few modest words.

Thanks were returned to Messrs. Kinzey, Egan and Glover, of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, and to Messrs. Brown, Morrill, Anderson and Dooly, of the Western and Atlantic railroad, and to Messrs. Abbott & Smith, attorneys for the Georgia marble company, who perfected the arrangements for the trip, and amid general gossip and cross-firing the special train pulled into the good city, and a day that was thoroughly enjoyable and delightful was at an end.

THE LIST OF GUESTS.

Following is the list of the gentlemen who made up the party:

Chicago—H. C. Clement, D. K. Hill, Levi B. Bane, W. J. Eddbrooke.

Philadelphia—Frank H. Siddall, Dr. G. R. Starkey, Harry Dewar, J. A. Dewar, Frank E. Siddall.

New York—Silas B. Dutcher.

Capitol commission—Governor McDaniel, General E. P. Alexander, General Phil Cook, Major Crane, W. W. Thomas.

Atlanta—Ex-Governor Bullock, Judge McCay, D. M. Bain, J. M. Couper, Dr. W. F. Westmoreland, James W. English, George W. Adair, R. A. Anderson, Paul Jones, R. H. Richards, Paul Romare, E. P. Howell, H. W. Grady, W. A. Hemphill, M. H. Dooly, A. E. Buck, C. A. Collier, B. F. Abbott, Alexander W. Smith, Judge B. H. Tompkins, Colonel R. F. Maddox, J. W. English, Jr., C. A. Abbott, C. H. Parlin, of Florida.

Marietta—A. G. Kinzey, Judge Sessions, George F. Gober, General Phillips, H. M. Hammett, W. A. Power and J. B. Glover.

Canton—Judge James R. Brown.

Cincinnati—Joseph Kinzey, Dr. Jackson and wife.

Milton, Ind.—Isaac Kinzey.

Boston—George R. Eager, Mr. Malory.

Dahlonega—Mr. F. M. Hall.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Governor McDaniel says: "It has been a revelation to me, all the day through. Georgia is truly a great state."

Mr. Egan says: "I saw a Vermont man who owns a quarry that paid a half million dollars in dividends last year. He had been down here to look over the Georgia quarries. He said "I had rather own one fourth of the Georgia marble company's property than to own four quarries such as ours."

Hon. Silas B. Dutcher of New York, who is a large contractor, says: "I am amazed at what I have seen to-day. I know the quarries of this country well and these are the finest in quality and quantity I ever saw."

The Chicago and Philadelphia and New York parties left last night for their respective homes. The development of the quarries will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

At Mr. Tate's house the steps, the chimney, and even the pig stye are of the finest marble. An oval sausage dish of marble, cut out by the Indians is in the yard. In a country graveyard near Tate's are scores of shafts of marble that rivals the best products of Carrera!

Mr. Paul Jones echoed the opinion of the whole party when he said: "It is a strange thing that we have lived here all our lives, and never dreamed of what there was in our own state, till Chicago came down here to show us."

But that is just what Chicago proposed to do in the beginning of this article.

## THE CRIMINAL RECORC.

### How a Well Dressed Young Man Got Money—Other Wicked Ways.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 29.—[Special.]—Ten days ago a well dressed man called at a fashionable saloon, and procured cash on a bank draft. Yesterday evening he returned with a couple of friends, and by misrepresentations got the saloonist to cash another draft on a bank in this city, signed John C. Porter. The man gave his name as G. M. Adam. The draft was taken to a friend, and the saloonist was informed that the man's name was not Adams but Clay Sale, of Lexington, Ky., who had been guilty of such acts before, but had escaped on the ground of lunacy. He was arrested at the union depot last night, and this morning was placed under $2,000 bond, in default of which he was jailed. It is learned he was once acquitted on a similar charge in Lexington on the plea of lunacy.

### Passing Property to His Wife.

NEW YORK, July 19.—By a deed recorded to-day Collis P. Huntington, the millionaire, conveyed to Mrs. Belle D. Worsham his dwelling at the southeast corner of Park avenue and Thirty-eighth street, the residence 63 Park avenue adjoining and two houses and lots around the corner of Thirty-eight street. The deed was recorded on July 7th and acknowledged before Notary J. F. C. Grow on Friday last, the day before Mr. Huntington was married to Mrs. Worsham at her residence on Fifty-fourth street.

### Five Horse Thieves Hanged.

HELENA, Montana, July 19.—Five horse thieves, names unknown, were hanged near Rocky Point, on the Missouri river, on Monday, by a band of cowboys organized for the purpose of cleaning out the thieves infesting that section. Thirty-two stolen horses were recovered. This makes a total of thirteen horse thieves hanged and shot in the Judith and Mussell Shell section within the past three weeks.

### A Bagnio Tragedy.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—In a disreputable house on North street to-day, George W. Hazelton, of Jamestown, Chatauqua county, New York, shot and killed a young woman named Jackson, of Long Island City, N. Y., whom Hazelton had brought to Baltimore, and another named Mary White. Miss Jackson died in a few minutes. Miss White will live.

### A Package Found Short.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A package containg $7,000 in United States notes forwarded by the assistant treasurer at New Orleans by express to the United States treasurer, when opened at the treasury department was found to be $4,000 short. There were evidence that the package had been opened and resealed during transmission.

### A Faithless Husband.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 19.—[Special.]—Mrs. James Gowan, after spending months searching for her husband who deserted her in the west, arrived here to-day and found her husband married to another woman. The meeting of wife No. 1 and the husband amounted almost to a tragedy.

## DESTROYED BY FIRE.

### What the Flames Did Yesterday—A Disastrous Explosion.

HELENA, Mont., July 19.—A fire started in an unused house at Belknap, the entrepot to the famous Cœur d'Alene mines. last night from some unknown origin. The flames spread rapidly, owing to the high wind. As there was no fire department in town buckets were used. The citizens fought the flames gallantly but everything was against them. The wind carried the flames from house to house, and the inmates were driven into the streets without a chance of saving any furniture. Many who had forseen that the fire was likely to spread and had moved their goods into the streets were compelled to watch them burn later on, as the fire progressed. Only five houses and the depot building remained of what two months ago was a town of 2,000 persons. The loss is estimated at over $100,000. Large numbers of people are almost destitute, having escaped with nothing but their clothing. Financial assistance will be solicited.

### Fire With Loss of Life and Property.

TOLEDO, July 19.—The ice houses of the Buckeye brewing company and J. W. Wasson, of Columbus, on the river below this city, were burned last night. The sand scow Thatcher, tied to the deck, was also burned. Lawrence Thompson, who was on the scow, is thought to be fatally burned. The charred remains of two men were found in the scow this morning.

### A Disastrous Explosion in North Carolina.

CHARLOTTE, July 19.—Information has just been received here that a locomove boiler exploded Thursday last on the western division of the Western North Carolina road, near Pigeon river, 25 miles west from Ashville, killing Engineer Warren, the fireman and a convict, and injuring several persons.

### A Loose Crank Pin.

BOSTON, July 19.—The steamer City of Macon, which sailed hence yesterday for Savannah, returned here to-day, her crank pin having worked loose.

## GROVER CLEVELAND.

### HIS LIFE REVIEWED BY AN EMINENT JOURNALIST.

**The Boyhood and School Days of the Democracy's Nominee—Holland Patent the Home of His Good Old Parents—His Boyhood Surroundings—His Fortune, Etc.**

UTICA, N. Y., July 17, 1884.—[Special correspondent Constitution.]—Within a dozen miles of this little city, Grover Cleveland spent nearly all of his boyhood days. Clinton, where he went to school and gathered about all the book learning he ever had, is some ten miles across the flat country from here. It is twelve up the Black River railroad to Holland Patent, a quiet village of something less than a thousand souls, where his father died and his mother lived until her death, about two years since. Both are good neighborhoods, fair types of general civilization of this region, which is high, but in many respects severe. There are one or two sections of Georgia where the general lay of the land reminds me of this country west of Albany. Level, fertile to a degree, capable of growing a variety of products, which tempts the farmer to diversified rather than one crop agriculture. The people are so different, though. I have about completed a theory that the character of soil and the general complexion of the landscape, in its broad sense, has a great deal to do with fixing the habits, the social standard and the business pursuits of a people. It even plays its part in the features, form and complexion of men and women, and often of animals.

I said that life in this favored region was severe. The country is beautiful, well settled and decorated with rich and charming farms and delightful homesteads. The roads are good, the residences surrounded by lawns, neatly decorated with flowers and shrubbery. There are great orchards by the roadside, and cider presses in every neighborhood capable of squeezing out thousands of gallons of apple juice every day. Fruit culture is a great industry in western New York, where every product of the farm is skillfully handled and made to yield its uttermost penny to the husbandman. In this region business methods are exacting. Fine cattle, superb horses and magnificent sheep are raised on scientific principles and sold at a great price. The land it very valuable, and the yield of every clod is garnered and sold. Social life is in a great measure tinctured with the hard rules of the busy life these people lead. Nothing is wasted, not even time in groping after ease or pleasure. Education is not free from the business spirit, and boys and girls whose parents are well to do are bred to work, and school days are not free from the exactions these industrious people throw around the rising generations.

Even religion does not seem to be as easy here as in that land of perpetual sunshine, down there with you, where the black man culling nature's melody through his touch of bondage, sings of "salvation that's free." Up here the churchmen are not even cheerful and the price of a pew seems to be measured by the market value of cider or of wether lambs, and the prayer of the preacher sounds like a bill in chancery. The sisters, too, catch the general material drift, and are strong in mind and body, but rarely soft and winning. They come from provident, rather than from fine stock.

It is an old settlement in a beautiful region of country where the people have grown in methodical but intelligent ways, which have bred this thrifty condition. To the man of stirring affairs it is a paradise, but to such as love toil without hard work it would be a disappointment. Your gentle folks who have made social life and comfort the pivot which all things turned would find that here they reverse the order and the stern, practical duties of existence are king with men and queen with women.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND'S BOYHOOD.

In such a region as this and with rather dreary surroundings the democratic nominee for the presidency was reared. He came of a strong family. For five or six generations it has contributed thoughtful men and women to the country, but the male members turning to the church for a living, lived and died poor Teaching Presbyterian doctrines in the country neighborhoods is not a lucrative calling anywhere. When Grover Cleveland's father died at Holland Patent when he was only about seventeen years of age he left ten children, about his only assets I believe, except the little house in the country village where he died, which is still the family hearthstone. There is only one sister living there now, all the rest of the children having died or drifted away to other localities. All the girls exceptt this one now at home are married. She rather runs to the argumentative side of life and is a lecturer; a strong minded woman with short hair and not very comely, so the gossips say. She was away from home, while I was in the little village making a sketch of the humble homestead of the Clevelands, which is now likely to become an interesting figure in the future political history of the country. There are very few reminiscences of Grover Cleveland at Holland Patent, for he lived there but a short time. His father had preached but three Sundays when he died, leaving this son the heritage of helping the mother and sisters through life. Over at Clinton, where he went to school, he is remembered as the son of a poor Presbyterian preacher who was a hard student and wore shabby clothes. It is said of him that in these early days he was ready for any boyish sport, a good fighter, and a friend of the lads younger than himself. That he often took their differences off of their hands when imposed upon by older boys. This idea of equity among fellows of a class seems to have followed him all through life; for in Buffalo, where he grew up and is strong, the young lawyers are his enthusiastic friends. It was to him they always went for help and advice when in a tussle with the older members of the bar.

HIS STRUGGLE IN BUFFALO.

I have spent several days in the western portion of New York, tracing the career of the man whom the democrats have nominated for the presidency. Buffalo I found the most available place for information. Mr. Cleveland's life before he came to the "city by the lake" in the spring of 1855, when only about seventeen years of age, had been decidedly uneventful, except during the year he helped to teach the blind in New York. It is a good tradition that accidents makes a man's life just as they win battles. Necessity drove Grover Cleveland west, the year he reached Buffalo on his way to Cleveland, Ohio. He borrowed the money to make the journey. In the city just building on the banks of Lake Erie, he found Lewis F. Allen, who was his own uncle. This old man is now past four score years of age, and is an eccentric type of the people I described in the opening lines of this letter. He induced young Cleveland to remain there and gave him very good advice but little else. He helped the boy to a chance to do some very hard work at a small price and secured him an opportunity to study law under great disadvantages. Four years of drudgery in the law office of Bowen & Rogers was young Cleveland's apprenticeship before he commenced to practice. His old uncle was a breeder of fine cattle and printed herd books, etc When this young student was out of the law office this uncle made him earn his board and clothes by describing the fine points of short horned cattle for his books. It is a matter of history that he wrote them well.

COMING TO THE BAR.

When the democratic presidential nominee first grew into a lawyer he had graduated from a severe school and was well grounded in those elements of manhood and character which are bred in the school of adversity and he soon gained the confidence of those with whom he was brought into contact. For the three years from 1863 he was assistant to the district attorney of the city of his adoption, and bore the real burdens of the office. In 1866 he was a candidate for district attorney and was beaten by Lyman K. Bass, an intimate friend, who afterwards became his law partner. As early as 1868 I find he was regarded as a lawyer of much promise. In 1869 he was virtually compelled by his friende to be a candidate for sheriff, to help David Williams, an old citizen of Buffalo, to be elected to congress. It was not expected that he could be elected, but he not only helped Williams through but was himself chosen by about a hundred votes. The office during his term, was rather remarkably manned, the sheriff, regarded then as one of the best lawyers in Buffalo, and his deputy was W. G. H. Smith who was Buchanan's minister to China, author "Uncle Tom's Cabin as it is," and other notable works. He was a stern old democrat, and wrote of the fairer sides of slavery. This office gave Cleveland his first financial start, for the income was something like $25,000 a year. He was pushed into the mayoralty something as he was into the sheriffalty. His fearless administration of that office forced him on towards his present place and marked the very beginning of his public career. It has not been long, but it has been creditable.

WHAT HIS NEIGHBORS SAY OF HIM.

It is hard to get the gauge of a man's life until you begin measuring it at his home. Often opportunity and inclination prevents strong characters from reaching public positions. Especially in these days is this true. Therefore it is not unnatural to find men who are little known, better equipped for a future, than those who have so much past that a new future is impossible. I spent some time in Buffalo talking of this man's habits, characteristics and ability with his home friends and neighbors. The result is interesting. The universal testimony is that Grover Cleveland has unusual intellectual resources, and if he had been endowed with the ambition for public position, could at any time have been a leader. Few men in this country would receive such universal commendations as were showered upon him by his fellow-townsmen of all classes. Several leading republicans of wide experience spoke of him as one of the best equipped men for the presidential position that they knew of in the country, and all bore testimony to his sterling honesty and unvarying fidelity to friends and every trust confided to his keeping. In the community where he was raised, his name is the synonym for honesty, and no enemy would be rash enough there to assert that his action could be influenced by any earthly consideration. Read by the light his neighbors furnish he seems to be a man of great decision of character, unusual self reliance and entirely lacking in the element of policy. From a conviction he cannot be moved, and he seems to have the somewhat peculiar idea for these times that it is the duty of an executive officer to see that the government is honestly and economically administered. With great opportunities he is still rated a poor man and his friends say that he has no desire to be rich. It is said of him that if he had ever made an effort he could have had one of the most extensive law practices in western New York. He gets the credit of working as hard on a case which paid him nothing as for a client with a fee of several tho sand dollars. The qualities which seem to have made him phenomenally strong at home are sumed up in the words: strict integrity, great industry and extraordinary ability. These may seem strong terms to use about a man who is just rising into public favor. They are not mine, but those of every republican I met in the city where he is best known. The country will decide whether such a strong character as this man seems to possess shows the proper qualifications for the presidency.

THE ROMANCE OF HIS LIFE.

The man of whom I am writing is still treading the wine press of life alone. He has led a simple bachelor's life ever since he began life in Buffalo some thirty years ago. A boarding house has furnished him his meals and he has lodged in pleasant quarters about his law office. The testimony is that his life has been regular and to a exceptional degree upright. There are no defined traditions thet he ever courted a girl in this community and he seems to have kept himself out of society, although he is rated a good friend and a very pleasant companion. Until recently it has always been given out at his home that he was too poor to marry. It is a fact that he was not in condition until 1876 to return the money he barrowed in 1854 to take him west. The support of his mother and sisters was of course considerable of a draft upon a young lawyer, but it was one he always cheerfully honored. Like all men of intellect and character who stray into bachelordom he had a love affair early in life with a painful ending and the picture of the favored one, who is gone, is still by his side. Gossips say there are indications that the long spell may be broken and the confirmed bachelor soon cease to live alone.

Leaving his home and the talk of those who know him best and went east to Albany for a personal call upon the man, who has so suddenly filled the public eye plumb full. For the first time in his life he is living in pretentious quarters at the state capital. His sister has been doing considerable housekeeping for him in the executive mansion, and this has probably been the first time he has ever known any of the real comforts of a home. Mrs. Hoyt, this same sister, might possibly be the mistress of the white house if he should be elected, unless he finds a closer companion before next March. I found the governor in the capitol building. He sat in a large, gorgeously-furnished room, and received and talked to every one who came. I took my chance with the rest, and in the half hour I was there perhaps a hundred persons waited to shake him by the hand. He is the most democratic official I ever saw. The humblest man or woman who called had the same chance to see and talk with him as the highest. He is a man of very pleasing address, has a cheerful manner in conversation and an interesting way of getting rid of people at the proper time without offense. I should say he weighed considerably over two hundred pounds, but is well proportioned and fine looking. The pictures I saw at the convention, and which are flying about in all the newspapers and at every cross roads, give a good idea of his general appearance but not of his expression. He has a very interesting cast of countenance, entirely lacking that bull dog cast that these wood cuts give him. He is easy in all his movements, and will win men, because he impresses you with faith in his sincerity. Without the quality of magnetism, which is gauged by some men to mean putting both feet in your lap and calling you by the first name, he inspires you with respect for the settled, substantial quality he shows and the level head he evidently carries on his broad shoulders.

FRANK A. BURR.

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### Why Bob Ingersoll Is Sorry for His "Plumed Knight" Gush.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—[Special.]—As this is to be a "white plume" campaign on the republican side it would seem natural that the author of the sophomoric gush of the feathered kind applied to Blaine should be found among the foremost followers of the alleged "knight." Sad to say such is not the case. The ties which once bound those kindred spirits, Blaine and Ingersoll, in a loving mutuality of admiration has been rudely snapped. They went apart when Garfield, inspired and braced by Blaine, broke with the leading stalwarts of the party, the men to whom he owed his election and to whom he made many fair promises during the campaign. Blaine's spite and ambition instigated and dictated the rupture, drove Conkling from the senate, and involved his party in dissensions that are not yet reconciled. This weakened Ingersoll's devotion to his political idol. Then came the star route prosecutions. Ingersoll's fervid enthusiasm for Dorsey carried him gradually to a point where his feelings towards Blaine chilled amazingly. He was anxious to go to the late republican convention; but for the second time was defeated by a Washington negro politician. He was outspoken for Gresham as his first choice and in no event would have supported Blaine. While Ingersoll may vote for the ticket because of his liking for Logan he will not be one of the "whoopers" of the campaign. He is sulking in his tent and does not conceal his failing devotion to the republican party. Ingersoll recently said that he felt that he had no political future in Illinois, because of his Pagan record. No man would enjoy the exhilaration and excitement of political life more than he. His announced intention of moving to New Mexico, where he is now building "a log cabin," which will be a palace, is believed to have been brought about by a desire to loom in politics. In a very few years New Mexico may be a state and Ingersoll would find a more fruitful field for his political efforts among the rough frontiersman than he can ever hope for in any orthodox and intelligent community. He is to be a near neighbor of Dorsey. They are interested together in cattle raising. It may be that their political plans are also interlaced. How New Mexico would shine on the flag of the union with those two model republicans, Ingersoll and Dorsey, as her United States senators.

## BUTLER'S POLICY.

### Waiting for the Other Candidates to Speak When he Will Declare His Intention.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—Hon. Thomas A. Armstrong, editor of the Labor Tribune, in an interview to-day, said that a movement was on foot among the leaders of the anti-monopoly and greenback parties to inaugurate a boom for Butler, which they predict will result in the organization of a new party, which will be composed of anti-monopolists, greenbackers and dissatisfied democrats and republicans. The exact mode of procedure has not yet been determined. One plan was to have a committee of representative men organized to call a national convention by means of a circular, and another to have General Butler, after Cleveland's letter of acceptance has been published, to write a letter to the people of the country, which will in itself call a convention. The headquarters of the movement are in Chicago, and the leaders are confident of its success.

### A Prohibition Victory.

MUSCATINE, Ia., July 19.—The first trial under the new prohibition law in this county resulted in a victory for the prohibitionists. The defendant, Jas. Weir, was found guilty on two counts and fined to the full extent of the law.

### Governor Waller for Re-election.

BRIDGEPORT, Ct., July 19.—Lieutenant Governor Sumner says that the national democratic committee will advise the nomination of Governor Thomas M. Waller for re-election.

### Logan Going West.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—General Logan, accompanied by delegates from the local branches of the grand army of the republic, left this city to-night to Minneapolis, Minn., to attend the national encampment of that society.

### Father and Son Drowned.

CLIFTON FORGE, Va., July 19.—At Iron Gate, Va., yesterday, Thomas Johnson stripped his step-son and tied his hands to whip him. The boy escaped, ran to the river and jumped in. Johnson followed. The current was swift, and both were drowned. The bodies were recovered last night.

## THE ARCTIC WOE,

### THROUGH WHICH SCHLEY CAST A GLEAM OF JOY.

**How Greely and His Men Were Engaged When Found—The Brave Commander Reading the Prayers for the Dying—The Story of Their Trip South—Other Points.**

NEW YORK, July 19.—Further reports received here from the Greely relief party, reveal most horrible tales of suffering and deprivations of the whole party. It is miraculous that the few who were saved, held out as long as they did. When Greely and his men were first found, the search party in the launch was obliged to cut through the tent to reach the starving men. Lieutenant Greely was just able to support himself on his hands and knees. He was dressed in fur, with a red knitted hood, which added to his haggard appearance. His long hair and beard, his wasted form and deep sunken eyes, which shone through his glasses with an increased brilliancy, his feeble voice, which he strove to control, but which plainly revealed his feelings, brought moisture to the eyes of the strongest of the relief party. On either side of him lay two of his companions, both in a dying condition—Corporal Joseph Ellison, with both hands and feet frozen off and unable to raise his head, and private Maurice Connell, in his sleeping bag, dying of starvation. Greely had been reading the prayers for the dying when the party arrived. Four of the party—Sergeant Brainard, Privates Long and Fredericks, and Hospital Steward Beberbeck, were just able to stagger out of the tent. A small quantity of milk punch and ammonia strengthened them, and soon beef tea and warm milk was added. All were stimulated by their rescue, and their pleadings for food were heartrending. But all solid food was refused them, and they were carfully transported to the Thetis and Bear, and tenderly cared for.

It was with the greatest difficulty that they were quieted. Their long fast had left them like insane men, and had they been allowed to eat as they desired all would have died. At the time they were rescued their food consisted of boiled seal skin boots, cut up fine and mixed with reindeer moss, rock lichens and small shrimps and boiled into a soup. The body of the last man who died at the camp, Private Schneider, was found just outside the tent. The party was too weak to bury him, and he was covered only with his sleeping bag.

For some days after their rescue the men were in a precarious condition. The great joy at their rescue was followed by a depression, both mental and physical. All of their minds were weak and their speech, like their movements, was very feeble and slow. The case of Corporal Joseph Ellison was the most serious. His hands and feet were gone and his greatly weakened condition could not withstand the shock. He became insane a few days after his rescue and died seventeen days after, on July 8, of mental and physical exhaustion.

A BRAVE EFFORT TO SECURE PROVISIONS.

His history is remarkable. On November 2 he was detailed with three others to attempt the recovery of the English beef cached by Nares at Cape Isabella in 1879. The weather at the time was terrible, but the threatened starvation made it absolutely necessary to obtain the food if possible. Sergeants Rice and Linn, Privates Frederick and Ellison started with a daily ration of four ounces of meat, eight ounces of bread, a little tea and five ounces of alcohol for cooking purposes. With the temperature 35° below zero, the wind strong, the snow soft and ice hummocky, they had sixty miles to march to the meat and return. In four days they had reached the cached meat and were on their return journey on the morning of November 6th. They had left their rations and sleeping bags about two miles from Cape Isabella, where they had encamped on the ice, and started with only a cup of tea, intending to finish their meal after reaching the meat and to save extra weight of sleeping bags, provisions and cooking gear. They intended to use the wooden barrels for fuel, and thus save their alcohol, and return to the ice camp for their dinner. On their return Ellison suffered with thirst and began to eat snow, against the order and advice of the others. His hands and mits became wet, and as a northwest gale was blowing his hands were soon frozen. The snow had also caused his mouth and tongue to blister, and he rapidly became weak. The men hurried into camp and then discovered that Ellison had also frozen his feet. They cut his boots off and put him into his sleeping-bag and restored the circulation in his hands and feet by friction and by placing the frozen limbs next to the bare skin. After a terrible night they continued on their journey, with the temperature 25° below zero. Ellison was unable to help haul the load, which had been increased by their sleeping-bags and camp gear. His hands and feet were soon frozen, and Frederick was obliged to help him along. Rice and Linn struggled manfully with the sled, but the whole party was soon forced by exhaustion to go into camp. The men passed another horrible night. They had no tent and their sleeping-bags were frozen so stiff that it required an hour's work to unroll them. The men gradually worked themselves into their bags as the heat of their bodies thawed them out. A strong wind, drifting snow and their exhaustion prevented them from restoring the circulation in their frozen companion. Words cannot describe the horrors of that night.

When they broke camp they were obliged to abandon the meat or their companion, and they chose the former. Ellison, noble fellow, begged them to leave him to die and save the meat and his starving companions. They left the meat cached on the ice, and also a rifle as a mark, and pushed ahead to Eskimo Point, where they could secure shelter in their old camp. After reaching the camp they worked from 7 in the evening until 3 in the morning and partially restored the circulation in Ellison's hands and feet.

Ellison's feet were frozen beyond cure, and all his fingers and thumbs were lost. Linn never did recover fully from the exposure. Rice was unable to move for a day, and Fredericks was prostrated for two days. Ellison was carefully cared for and lived through the whole winter, receiving the best of rations and more than the others, and only died on July 8. His joy at his rescue and his terrible suffering was more than his weakened constitution could stand.

THE DEAD HEROES.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 19.—The following is the present disposition of the bodies of the victims of the Greely expedition in the respective steamships: In the alcohol tanks of the Thetis are Lieutenant Lockwood, Sergeant Cross, Sergeant David Lynn, Sergeant H. Gardner, Private Snyder, and Sergeant Israel. The tanks of the Bear hold the remains of Lieutenant Kingsbury, Dr. Pavy, Sergeant Jewell, Private Ellis, Sergeant Rollston, Corporal Joseph Ellison, and Private Whistler. Frederick Christian, Jans Edwards, the Esquimaux, and Private Henry Bender have their graves amid the Arctic snows. The caskets for the deceased will be prepared by Thursday. The ships will sail on Thursday night or Friday morning.

THE PROGRESS OF THE LIVING.

Lieutenant Greely and his men are progressing favorably, Greely less so, perhaps, than the others. Yesterday he exhibited symptoms of great fatigue and weakness. He is talking too much, and the constant interviewing operates most unfavorably on him. He was taken for a drive yesterday up the valley of Waterford bridge, and he gloated on the beautiful fertile summer prospect in marked contrast to the bleak sterilities of his recent cabin home.

"These trees," he said, with exuberant enthusiasm, "look so beautiful to an eye that has seen no vegetation for over three years. The green fields give me new life."

Greely is at present the guest of the city. Private houses and carriages are placed at his disposal, and every kindness and attention is paid him. Each member of the relief party forms one of listening, admiring groups, and goes over and over the recital of the terrible past. There will be memorial services for the dead in all the churches to-morrow, and commemorative sermons will be preached.

ORDERED TO PROCEED SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Admiral Nichols, acting secretary of the navy, issued orders to Commander Schley this afternoon, to remain at St. Johns only as long as necessary to secure the encasing of the dead of the Greely party in suitable caskets, and then proceed with his three vessels, the Thetis, the Bear and the Alert, with the survivors and the dead, to Portsmouth, N. H., where he will await further orders, and where members of the Greely party and the relief expedition can become acclamated before proceeding further south. Orders were also issued for the Lochgarry to proceed without delay to New York with the supplies and lumber intended for the construction of a house, etc., which were provided for the expedition.

HAZEN DEFENDS HIMSELF.

General Hazen is annoyed by the criticisms which have been made regarding the non-establishment of a depot near Cape Sabine upon the west coast of the channel and has prepared the following memorandum in respect to the matter of which he asks publication:

"It was the plan from the first to place a depot upon the eastern bank of Greenland at Littleton Island. This was Greely's plan after a very careful and prolonged study of the whole subject. He not only made the plan before he started, but very carefully reiterated it in writing after reaching Lady Franklin bay, closing his letter on the subject in these words: "No deviation from these instructions should be permitted. Latitude of action should not be given to the relief party, who, on a known coast, are searching for men who know their plans and orders."

# GEORGIA GOSSIP.

## SHORT TALKS WITH THE SCRIBES OF THE COUNTRY PRESS.

**A Rich Discovery of Gold in Lumpkin County—An Attempted Jail Delivery in Appling County—Remarkable Farming in Monroe County—Application of the Madstone.**

Tax Receiver W. R. Baldwin, reports an increas in the taxable property of Terrell County over last year of $81,733. Increase in polls, 130.

ther of Warren Price, who resides in Johnson county me to Washington county jail to see him on Monday. Mr. Price is a poor man, advanced in years, and has a large cancerous sore on his face, himself a pitiable object, and poorly fitted to render any comfort or sympathy to his unfortunate brother, who awaits the September term of Johnson court, to have the death sentence pronounced upon him.

Cuthbert Appeal: On Saturday last, we learn that a Mrs. Gillespie, the wife of a brick mason recently located here, by earnest entreaty induced r. B. P. Crenshaw to loan her a mule and buggy o make a visit to some one below Cuthbert and o return on Sunday. Not returning at the time xed, Mr. C. became uneasy, and upon investigation found that Gillespie had taken wife and goods and left with his mule and buggy for parts unknown. Mr. C. telegraphed from Fort Gaines, whither he had followed the parties; that they had crossed the river and he was in pursuit.

Tax Receiver Mr. J. Hunter McComb has completed the tax returns of Baldwin county, which show an increase of $53,385. There has been an increase in the amount of property given in every year but one since Mr. McComb was elected tax collector.

A Mrs. Lane died near Covington one day last week, aged twenty-four years, who was the mother of twelve children.

There is considerable fever of a typhoid nature in the Meeks settlement, in Coffee county, and several deaths have resulted from it.

A very rich discovery has been made on the Singleton property at Dahlonega. Ore has been taken out that would pay $560 to the ton. John M. Reid is reopening the property and is taking out specimens to send to the New Orleans exposition.

Henry County Weekly: Mumford Horton, one of the negroes implicated in robbing old man Dupree over a year ago, and who was sent to the chaingang, escaped in February last and left for parts unknown. Messrs. B. W. Grant and J. W. Hightower heard recently that he was in Randolph county, Ala., in company with another negro named Joe Thomas, who escaped at the same time. Procuring a requisition from Governor McDaniel they went to Alabama last week and secured their game without difficulty. They returned to Atlanta Thursday of last week and claimed the reward offered by the convict lessees, from whom they escaped.

Henry Herring, who was in Waycross by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus, was, after the hearing of the evidence and the argument, admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000 by Hon. M. L. Mershon. He is charged with the murder of Homer Sears, of Homerville, Clinch county, Ga., three years ago, and escaped. Several weeks ago he was arrested here and gave his name at first, when questioned as to who he was, as Jones, and stated that he was from New York, but the fact that some who had known him identified him, prompted his arrest. Seeing that his attempt to baffle was fruitless he acknowledged to the crime and his real name. This capture places in the possession of the captors $200—by state $100—by the father of the deceased $100. It seems that he had come here from Brunswick, where he had been to attend the fair. He made no attempt to resist arrest. He is a young man, and claims to have a wife in Decatur county, which places he has made one of refuge since the commission of his crime.

Two of the prisoners in Appling jail made an attempt to escape last Thursday by removing a stone from the inside wall of the cell in which they were confined. They were discovered before effecting a passage through the outside wall.

There is an abundance of fine fruit in many sections of Columbia county just at this time.

The latest sensation in Harlem is the hotel boom. It is proposed that a stock company be organized and a ten thousand dollar hotel be built on a beautiful site very near the depot.

Columbia Sentinel: On Thursday night, the quietude of Harlem was disturbed by the distressing alarm of fire, which was soon discovered to be the blacksmith shop of Messrs. Powell & Hardy. On reaching the spot it was discovered that only a part of the tools in the shop could be saved. After removing all that could be removed, efforts were then put forth to save surrounding buildings, which by a free use of water and the favorable condition of the weather prevented any further damage than burn up the shop and the tools that could not be removed on account of the heat.

Albany News: Through the vigilance and promptness of Sheriff Edwards and Marshal Westbrook, a negro named Paul Tracy was brought to grief and lodged in jail yesterday noon. Tracy has been wanted in Lee county for the past five months, where two warrants are out for him, one for burglarizing G. M. Stokes's store in Leesburg, and the other for assault and battery with intent to murder.

The "city fathers," of Jefferson, would not grant Joel Coffee license to sell liquor in that town.

Mr. A. C. Shockley, of Pendergrass, the propagator of the "Shockley apple," died recently.

A car ran over a negro at Flowery Branch on Saturday and cut off his foot.

Mr. Joseph A. Calhoun, living in Dooly, killed his dog last week after being thoroughly convinced that it was mad. On Tuesday morning he thought the dog showed signs of being rabid and he tied it. On Wednesday morning the dog gnawed off its tail, when Mr. Calhoun was thoroughly satisfied of its condition and killed it.

A Mrs. Patten, of Dawson county, happened to a singular accident one day last week. She was walking in the yard, and, seeing what she thought a wild vine clinging around a favorite bush, pulled it off. It proved to be a snake, which wound around her wrist, and becoming almost frantic with fright, she fell and dislocated her hip. The harmless little snake made off unconscious of the injury he had done.

Warrenton Clipper: There is a family in this county consisting of three or four females and one boy, who are doing some of the most remarkable farming on record. With their own hands and without the aid of a horse, they cultivate enough land to support themselves. Their crop, we are informed, is as clean as any in the county, and every bit of the plowing they do by pulling the plow themselves, while one of the number holds the handles and directs its course. Even the house in which they live was partially built by them. In view of these facts, the first big, able-bodied man who comes along and says he can't support himself should be made to feel sorry that he was born tired.

Six prisoners, (all colored) escaped from the county jail in Jesup, at the beginning of this week, they opened six locks, took off their chains and handcuffs, soaped their bodies and got through a small window. Up to the present nothing has been heard of them. There was two more prisoners in the jail but they had not time to escape.

Coweta Advertiser: A little negro boy about 10 years old, the son of Dr. Cole's cook, fell into the fire Wednesday at 2 o'clock and was badly burned. He is subject to fits, and it is thought that while building up the fire he was thus attacked, and fell upon his face into the light blaze. When found he was still lying in the fire. Dr. Theo. Davis was called in and dressed the wounds. It is thought he will recover, although the burns are very severe.

A little son of Mr. John Marion, near Cave Spring, was bitten by a mad dog some twenty days since. A friend of his immediately telegraphed to Pensacola for a mad stone, which arrived the next day. The stone was applied to the lad's hand, the only place where blood had been drawn by the bite, and it adhered closely for about a half hour, and up to this time the lad has no symptoms of hydrophobia. A negro boy in that neighborhood was bitten by the same dog the same day, but to this wound the mad stone would not stick, and he also up to this time shows no signs of the disease. A dog of Mr. Rich was bitten by the same mad dog, and he went mad some days since and was killed.

The salary or pay of Miss Laura Haygood in China will be $750 per annum. As principal of the girls' high school in Atlanta she received $1,200. Mr. Bonnel will in China be paid $1,200 per annum. The work of Miss Haygood will consist in the superintendence of all the womens' work of the Southern Methodist missions in China. There are seven day schools for elementary pupils, boys and girls, taught by missionaries; there are a number of Bible women who are sent to read the scriptures to those who will hear them. Over these Miss Haygood will at once take supervision. She is also at once to take measures for organizing a girls' high school, of which she will have oversight. This is to be a boarding school for native girls, and will probably be very successful; but whatever is taken in as pay goes to the missionary board, Miss Haygood will receive $750 only. Shanghai, where the missionary operations have their center, has a debilitating climate, and the missionaries are usually sent to Japan for the two summer months, paying their own way, however. Mr. Bonnel will at once begin to teach a boy's high school, which he is to organize. Dr. Young J. Allen, a Georgian, is head of the Chinese mission of the Southern Methodist church. The missionary party, consisting of about seventeen persons, starts early in October. They will probably go by San Francisco. Of the party nine are children of Mr. Bonnel and Dr. Allen. The latter have been in this country with their mother, who returns with the party. One of the children is a baby who will not remember his native "old red hills of Georgia." The entire trip costs about $500 for each person. The missionary board makes that appropriation for each to cover expense of the journey. They will be three weeks on the Pacific, and will stop a few days at Japan. Several new missionaries from other states go out with our Georgians, making up the seventeen. Besides Mr. Bonnel, there is one man, a Texan. One or two missionaries from other churches will probably sail with these Methodists.

Montezuma Record: During the game of ball here Wednesday, Mr. Doe Kelsoe received a postal from Oglethorpe stating that Mr. Wilson had struck water, and that the flow would measure forty-five or fifty gallons per minute. This information caused pleasant smiles to play hide and seek on the faces of every Oglethorpe man in Montezuma on that day. Later developments show that the flow of water is even greater than at first, and that it is now at least seventy gallons per minute. The end of the pipe is about five feet above the ground, and the pressure causes the water to force up nine inches above the end of the pipe, which is a greater flow than our well, as it has never forced the water over eight inches above the pipe. The well is only 375 feet deep and cost the town the small sum of $600. Mr. Wilson says it took him only twenty-three working days to get water, and no doubt it is the cheapest well in the south. The water is said to be pure free-stone and exactly like our down-town water. We send congratulations to our sister town on the success of her well, and Montezuma people are as proud of it as if it was their own. We are also proud of it on account of Mr. Wilson. Hope he will be as successful on the well he intends boring at his shop.

## POLITICS IN GEORGIA.

Mr. W. W. Hardy, of Senoia, will be urged by his friends for the legislature from Coweta. Mr. Hardy is a recent graduate from the State university, and since his return home two years since, has devoted himself to his profession—law, with much success. He is deservedly popular, and has won the esteem of the more prominent men of his county, who are now interesting themselves in his behalf.

Hon. P. W. Meldrim, of Savannah, will not be a candidate for congress from the first district, though he has been pressed to allow the use of his name. He is unwilling to give up his practice to enter politics. Should there be, however, a hitch among the friends of the candidates before the district convention, his name will be urged by his friends.

### Rockdale's Political Preferences.

CONYERS, Ga., July 19.—[Special.]—The following delegates were to-day elected to attend the gubernatorial convention which meets in Atlanta on the 13th of August. J. A. B. Stewart and J. N. Hale, as principals, and J. C. Barton and J. M. Zachry as alternates.

Delegates were also elected to attend the senatorial convention at Monroe, on the 8th of August. D. N. Hudson and G. W. Gleaton were elected and they will present the name of Judge A. C. McCalla, of this place, as a candidate for the senatorship from the twenty-seventh district. The convention passed the following resolution unanimously:

Resolved, That the democracy of this county pledge themselves to support the democratic nominee of the Monroe convention, and that they indorse Governor McDaniel's administration.

The convention decided to meet on the 26th inst., to elect delegates to the congressional convention which meets in Atlanta on the 4th of September next to nominate a candidate for congress.

### Glynn County for Mershon.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., July 19.—[Special.]—The largest convention ever held in the county met here to-day, A. J. Crovalt, chairman. The delegates to the congressional convention were instructed under the unit rule and for Hon. W. L. Mershon.

J. E. Dart was nominated for next representative and Colonel T. R. Atkinson was recommended for presidential elector.

The friends of L. W. Lamb and R. M. Tison, senatorial candidates, were many and earnest, but on account of the differences of opinion between them the supporters of Mr. Lamb withdrew from the convention. Each party settled on delegates and the battle will be finally fought in the district convention soon to meet.

### The Primaries in Cobb.

ACWORTH, Ga., July 19.—The election of delegates to the county convention passed off quietly yesterday and resulted in the election of Captain J. L. Lemon, M. M. Phillips, S. D. Cowen and D. W. Orr. They will probably favor the nomination of A. S. Clay and S. E. Love for representatives and the appointment of McDaniel and Clements delegates to the gubernatorial and congressional convention.

### Politics in Campbell.

FAIRBURN, Ga., July 19.—[Special.]—The convention to send delegates to the gubernatorial and congressional conventions will assemble here on Tuesday, August 5th, and the delegates to this county convention will be selected by primaries on Saturday, the 2d day of August.

The senatorial convention of the 36th district will be held at Newnan, on the 3d day of September.

Convention to nominate a representative for this district has not yet been ordered.

### Colonel Hammond in Rockdale.

CONYERS, Ga., July 19.—[Special.]—Colonel N. J. Hammond, of Atlanta, candidate for congress, addressed a crowded house here this evening.

### Union for Candler.

BLAIRSVILLE, Ga., July 19.—[Special.]—This county is for the nomination of A. D. Candler, and all of the state officers, except treasurer, for that position they want Bob Hardeman.

## GEORGIA CROP NEWS.

Randolph county will make her largest corn crop since the war.

The corn crop of Meriwether county will be a remarkably good one.

The wheat crop just harvested in Bartow is the largest one ever known.

Crops in Talbot and Meriwether counties are better than for many years.

Mr. Arch Graham, of Telfair county, has the finest field of corn in the county.

Mr. G. D. Bowen, of Terrell county, expects to make 1,000 bushels of corn and 60 bales of cotton with four plows.

Mr. Bellington W. Leverett, of Meriwether county, has heavily loaded grapevines. Prospect for a very fine crop.

The melon crop of Clay county has about been marketed, and growers have realized a good profit on their labor and investment.

Mr. W. W. Thompson, of the nursery at Smithville, from eight acres has shipped 260 bushels of LeConte pears and realized net from $2 to $2.50 per bushel.

There are three farms on the line of Gordon and Bartow counties which made this year over ten thousand bushels of wheat. Mr. Gaines made over four thousand, Mr. Trimble over three thousand, and Mr. Scott over three thousand bushels. The three farms join.

### Waynesboro's Band.

WAYNESBORO, Ga., July 19.—[Special.]—Waynesboro now boasts of a fine brass band. This new attainment was gotten up by the negroes and they have practiced and learned so fast until it is astonishing how quick they have learned to play so well. They keep splendid time and make beautiful music.

### Pandora's Box

brought a multitude of ills upon humanity, so saith the Ancients: but a bottle of SOZODONT is a well-spring of joy in the family. It refreshes the invalid by cleansing his mouth and fits the belle for the parlor.

# GEORGIA BY WIRE.

## THE NEWS OF THE STATE BRIEFLY CHRONICLED.

**A Runaway Couple at Salt Springs—Casualty in Bartow County—Sunday Schools in Paulding and Fulton Counties—A Good Walk by a Hall County Pedestrian, Etc.**

DAWSON, Ga., July 19.—[Special.]—Hon. S. L. Williams has had a fine mule stolen from his lot. No clue as to who did it.

### The Prize Declamation.

ROME, Ga., July 19.—[Special.]—The annual prize declamation will take place at the opera house on August 28th. A number of young men from several states have already been entered. Two beautiful gold medals are offered as prizes.

### The Agricultural Convention.

ROME, Ga., July 19.—[Special.]—The state agricultural convention will meet in this city August 8. The farmers' club here is making arrangements for the entertainment of our visitors in splendid style, in which the citizens will co-operate. Mayor King will deliver the address of welcome.

### Runaway Couple in Salt Springs.

SALT SPRINGS, Ga., July 19.—[Special.]—Mr. T. J. Bowen, of this place, and Miss Charitie Strichland, of Douglasville, were married at the Methodist church by Rev. V. P. Hendrix, at 8 o'clock Thursday night. At 7 o'clock Miss Charitie quietly stole away from Douglasville to return no more as Strickland.

### Nugent's Lunacy.

WAYNESBORO, Ga., July 19.—[Special.]—Mart Nugent was sent to the lunatic asylum on Monday last by our ordinary. He would go out and ramble all night and sleep in the woods in the day. He would go in people's fields at night and destroy two or three hundred green ears of corn and a dozen or more watermelons. He says that he can't eat green corn only on the ear and raw—when it is fresh and in the field.

### Death From Consumption.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., July 19.—[Special.]—Mr. A. M. Jackson died of consumption on yesterday at his suburban home near this city. He came here from Augusta about eight years ago. He has been confined to his room for about six months with "galloping consumption," and has suffered excruciating pain. He leaves an interesting family, composed of his wife and a number of children together with a large circle of relatives, friends and acquaintances to mourn his loss.

### A Good Walk.

GAINESVILLE, July 19.—[Special.]—Mr. Newton Fain, the Hall county walker, performed a wonderful feat on yesterday by walking to Cleveland, White county, and returning in seven hours, it being a distance of about fifty miles. Mr. W. F. Findlay gave him a note directed to Hon. Isaac Oakes, ordinary of White county, with instructions to carry it to him and bring an answer back. He started at 8 a. m. and handed an answer to Mr. Findley at 3 p. m. Fain will hit the grit in Atlanta on Friday, the 25th, and will hold the boys to the track.

### A Walking Match at Smyrna.

The walking match mania has struck Smyrna, and yesterday the residents of that village and the vicinity was treated to a four hours go-as-you-please. The race began at 2 o'clock and closed at 6, and was witnessed by a large crowd. There were six entries and the winning man scored 24 miles and 5 laps. Eight laps made a mile. The following is the score: Kendley 24 miles and 3 laps, Dowda 15 miles and 3 laps, Malone 24 miles and 4 laps, Hines 24 miles and 5 laps, D Moore 24 miles and 3 laps, G. Moore 10 miles and 4 laps.

### Casualty in Bartow.

CARTERSVILLE, July 19.—[Special.]—Yesterday afternoon, while thrashing wheat on Captain Lyon's place, a spark from the engine set the straw on fire, which spread rapidly and in a few minutes reached the machine, which was consumed. The machine was a new one and had not been run more than three hours. Captain Lyon also lost about two hundred bushels of wheat.

The grand jury for the first week was discharged yesterday. In their general presentments they recommend that the pauper barn be sold and a place near town purchased.

### Attacked at the Church Door.

LAGRANGE, Ga., July 19.—[Special.]—For some weeks there has been ill feeling between Mr. John Roberts and four brothers named Rakestraw, the parties living in the same neighborhood a few miles from town. All these parties attended quarterly meeting to-day at Pleasant Grove church, services being conducted by Rev. A. H. Laprade, P. E. As Mr. Roberts was coming out of the church door he was attacked by these brothers with knives, but before any harm was done assistance came to Roberts and the Rakestraws fled and are now at large.

### Sunday Schools in Paulding.

DALLAS, Ga., July 19.—[Special.]—The second annual celebration of Paulding county Sunday school association was held at Dallas on yesterday. The largest crowd of Sunday school workers that has ever assembled in this county was present on the occasion. Great interest has been manifested throughout the entire county during the past year in the Sunday school cause. Quite a number of schools have been organized since the last celebration, and almost without exception report a good attendance. The following officers for the association for the next year were elected, to-wit: For president, C. Henderson; vice presidents, W. P. Wigley, Dr. J. McEves, W. A. Ragsdale, Harvey C. Ritch and B. T. Magarity; executive committee, W. R. Owen, William Henderson, Bartow Carter, M. A. Harris and James Tatum; secretary, W. J. Fain; treasurer, E. Davis; chorister, G. W. Morris; marshal, J. Robert Moo e.

Delegates were also elected to attend the first convention for the 20th district of Georgia state Sunday school association to be held at Villa Rica on the 27th and 28th of August next. The Methodist district meeting will be held here, commencing August 23d. Bishop Pierce will be present.

### Sunday School Demonstration.

BEN HILL, Ga., July 19.—[Special.]—Yesterday at Mt. Gilead campground, near this place, the first annual celebration of the second district Fulton county association took place. A large crowd was present, and much interest manifested in the proceedings. Judge G. N. Lester delivered the annual address with all his characteristic earnestness and vim. Mr. J. C. Kimball also made a fine and telling speech. His remarks were much appreciated. Miss Annie M. Barnes, the fair and gifted editress of the Acanthus, read an essay—"Buds of Beauty"—in regard to which I but speak the minds of all present when I state it was more than a bud of beauty itself—a full-blown flower of loveliness—for it was undoubtedly one of the most beautifully conceived and gracefully delivered efforts I have ever heard on a similar occasion.

### Blackshear's Society Doings.

Blackshear was the scene of a most charming social event on Thursday evening, the 17th inst. The occasion was a complimentary dance tendered by the young gentlemen of Blackshear to Miss Lottie H. Branch, the lovely and accomplished daughter of Captain H. M. Branch, of Savannah.

The spacious parlors of Mr. W. G. Brantley were thrown open for the occasion and were filled with the beauty and chivalry of Blackshear.

The inspiring music by Professor Baldwin's orchestra, and the attractive surroundings, combined with the assiduous attentions of the elegant hostess, and agreeable host, made an evening of rare enjoyment and soul satisfying pleasure. The couples present were:

Mr. A. P. Brantley with Miss Lottie H. Branch.
Dr. C. H. Smith with Miss Eva Acosta.
Mr. Frank Collins with Miss Bessie Campbell.
Mr. E. H. Maxwell with Miss Jennie Smith.
Mr. B. D. Brantley, Jr., with Miss Leila Hendry.
Mr. John Strickland with Miss Alice Hendry.
Mr. J. T. Brantley with Miss Mamie Acosta.
Mr. W. E. Lockhart with Miss Eva Kate McKinney.
Mr. W. G. McMillan with Miss Lilly Brutan.
Mr. D. H. Tharin with Miss Meta McKinney.
Mr. Roan Jenkins with Miss Nettie Brantley.
Captain Ada with Miss Gertrude Stone.
Mr. T. Hughes with Miss Anna Kempton.

### Reward for Arrest.

HENRY VILL PO OFFC MARSHELL CO Ala
to the sherif of fulton co Ga

Dear Sir I rit you afew lines to inform you of a heif I will Pay 50 Dollars for his arrest Deliverd to me or the Sherif of Marshell co Ala he stold abou 200 Dollars from me on the night of 13 June I will giv you his mame his mame John Guinn he is about 5 feet 8 inches hy short black hair lit mustaces 2 of his frunt teathes out uper teathes Drup sholders he often hacken cough smoke agreald wars No 7 Shoes Slim legs som feu gray hairs in his hed an when not clean shave son gray hairs on his sace Pleas have this put in your county paper 3 he work with me up to the tim he stold the money lacken 3 or 4 days he told me that he had a cousen leving in atlanter he sais his cousen is a preache an selling goods thar John Gwinn Sais his farthe livs in mury co Ga 4 miles from Rhome Pleas mak agood serch for m your truly

Y M HOWARD

## LOVE IN DODGE.

**A Runaway Couple Elude the Vigilance of the Old Folks and Get Married.**

EASTMAN, Ga., July 19.—[Special.]—Eastman simply beats any little town of its size in the state for sensations. A most interesting article might be written on the sensational occurrences in this village among the pines during the last three or four years of its history. The latest thing of this sort happened Thursday evening. Our citizens, male and female, old and young, married and single, had their curiosity aroused to the highest pitch, and their craving for something to talk about and while away these dull, monotonous days of sultry July was abnormally excited by the rumor that there was to be an elopement in town. Never did the news of any event spread more rapidly. It was on every tongue, and was almost the sole topic of conversation. It is strange how quickly such things become generally known when once confidentially whispered into the confidential ear of a confidential friend, with the strict injunction to keep it a profound secret. But so it is. Learning in some mysterious way that the groom expectant had consulted Mr. K. C. Bullard in reference to securing quarters at the Ashburn house for himself and the lady who was very soon to be his wife, a large number of curious Eastmanites assembled at the hotel for the purpose of seeing and congratulating the eloping couple when they should arrive. Just before dark Mr. H. C. Tarver and Miss Pearla Paul drove down rapidly through town in a buggy.

They were soon at the residence of the Baptist pastor, Rev. P. H. Jessup, and a license having been procured, they were then speedily united in marriage by Rev. H. C. Brewton, the Methodist pastor, who was on hand for that purpose.

The young couple had scarcely gotten out of sight when an old gentleman hurriedly entered the Ashburn house and anxiously and breathlessly inquired of Mr. Bullard, the proprietor, if Mr. Tarver and a young lady were there. Mr. Bullard says he did not know the old gentleman, and that he did not exactly "catch on" when the inquiry was first made. But the gentleman quickly proceeded to say that he was Mr. Paul, and that the young lady with Mr. Tarver was his daughter, that they left his house about sun down and had run away to get married. Whereupon Mr. Bullard informed him that they were not there, but their trunks were, and he was expecting them sometime during the night, and then the anxious paternal ancestor sadly left in quest of his truant little daughter and her lover. But the search was in vain. About nine o'clock Mr. H. C. Tarver and his newly-married wife arrived at the hotel and were very muchly congratulated by a large number of friends who were there in waiting. The Eastman cornet band was soon on hand and gave the young couple an enthusiastic serenade. The boys glory in the perseverance and skillful management of "Jack," as the groom is familiarly called, and everybody wishes him and his young wife, who is an excellent and lovable little woman, much happiness and prosperity and a speedy reconciliation with the parents of the bride. They will remain for a few days at least at the Ashburn house, and Mr. Tarver says he has not yet fully decided where he will then go.

Mr. J. R. Stewart, of Macon, Ga., a well-known and trust worthy gentleman, makes the followin statement: "My son who was between three and four years old, was all drawn up with rheumatism. His bones were twisted and he was all doubled out of shape. He suffered intense pain, had lost his appetite, was cross and fretful. He was reduced to a mere skeleton, and had to be carried about on a pillow. As these cases of rheumatism, where the bones were twisted and the joints were all crooked, had for years baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, I determined to use Swift's Specific, as I had seen testimonials from men whom I knew to be trustworty, of similar cases it had cured. I used two large sized bottles of S. S. S. according to directions, with the most satisfactory results. My son commenced improving with the first dose of the medicine. His sufferings diminished daily and his appetite increased; he became cheerful and in good spirits. Gradually he regained use of his limbs, the twisted bones and joints straightened out and in less than two months he was entirely cured, and could walk and get about as well as any child of his age. Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.

The Swift Specific Co., drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., 159 W. 23d street, N. Y., and 1,205 Chestnout street, Philadelphia.

### As Elegant Stable.

The livery stable of Messrs. J. H. Reaves & Son in Athens, is one of the model stables of the state. Mr. Reaves is known to all who know Athens. The interest of Mr. Gann, who was for years his partner in the business, has been bought by Mr. Reaves and the business has been considerably enlarged and improved. In his stable is to be found some of the best stock in the state, his carriages and buggies are of the best make, and his attention to his patrons always wins their praise. Mr. Robert L. Reaves, his son, has been admitted to partnership and what is wanted to be known about Athens that Bob can't supply, is not worth knowing. An elegant $5 000 four-in-hand belonging to this firm is one of the handsomest turnouts in the state. This dashing quartette is handled by Sam Wilkerson in an admirable manner. For annual courtesies to THE CONSTITUTION from this live firm, many thanks are returned.

Four little girls, under thirteen years of age, turn out about 15,000 paper torpedoes in a day in Boston.

With Durkee's Salad Dressing there is no waste or disappointment. You are certain to produce a good salad. It costs less than home-made, and is, besides, a superb table sauce.

Dr. Fuller's Youthful Vigor Pills cure nervous debility, impotence and spermatorrhea. $2. Depot 429 Canal st., N. Y. we fr su wky

The late Judah P. Benjamin is authoritatively stated to have made $75,000 a year at the English bar for some years.

Mr. J. B. Kaufman, Bourke St., Melbourne, Australia, writes, that he suffered continuously for seven years with a sprained ankle, but, by a few appications of St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-reliever, he was completely cured.

Colonel W. H. Tibbs, of Whitfield county, has a full second crop of oats from one sowing.

My horse stepped on a rolling stone, sprained her off hind leg, badly swollen. Giles liniment Iodide Ammonia cured her. G. B. COBURN, Canton, Mass. Sold by all druggists.

Sanford Keith, of Terrell county, made 40 bushels of oats per acre on twenty acres.

### Do It To-day.

Cure that horrible cold with Benson's Capcine Porous Plasers. They will help at once. Don't wait. 25c.

"Red Leary," the burglar, who is serving a fifteen year's term in State prison, has just had $60,000 left him by an aunt in England.

### Cure for Piles.

The first symptom of Piles is an intense itching at night after getting warm. This unpleasant sensation is immediately relieved by an application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy. Piles in all forms, Itch, Salt Rheum and Ringworm can be permanently cured by the use of this great remedy. Price 50 cents. Manufactured by the Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua O. Sold by Sharp Bros., No. 202 Marietta street, Moran's Pharmacy, opposite National Hotel, and A. J. Pinson.


DR. WORTHINGTON'S
Cholera & Diarrhoea Medicine
TRADEMARK.
THE GREAT
CHOLERA CRAMP AND DIARRHOEA CURE
USED OVER 25 YEARS.
The best remedy for Cholera, Cramps, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Dyspepsia, and other affections of the stomach and bowels. Introduced in the Army, 1862, by Surgeon-General C. S. A. Recommended by Gen. Warren, Purveyor-General; Hon. Kenneth Rayner, Solicitor U. S. Treasury, and others. Price, 25 cts. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. Only genuine if our name is blown in bottle. Sole Proprietors, THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

OPIUM
Is freely used in the manufacture of many Cigarettes.
NO OPIUM, however, is used in
BLACKWELL'S DURHAM CIGARETTES
Nor adulteration of any kind. They are made of the Purest and Richest LEAF Tobacco, and these qualities have justly made them famous.
Insist on having these, and thus BE SURE of the BEST.
Look for trade-mark of BULL. None Genuine without it.
Watch the papers for our large advertisement; different portraits of leading men each time.


AMUSEMENTS.

## The Champions to Meet!

THE GRAND MEETING OF THE MOST FAMOUS GEORGIA PEDESTRIANS IN THE

**Georgia Championship Race!**

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

**Gate City Athletic Club!**

—AT—

KELLY & ROSSER'S WAREHOUSE

—ON—

Friday, July 25th, 1884.

THE PEDESTRIAN CONTESTS OF THE PAST several months have developed some very fleet runners in Georgia. The record for 12 hours go-as-you-please match, set at 48 miles in the Reporter's match has raised in successive races until

**62 6-10 Miles was Made by Piper & Aycock, of Rome, Georgia.**

It is now proposed to have a

**Grand Championship Struggle**

between the winners of the various matches, and such others as may be entered

**FOR THE CHAMPION PEDESTRIAN BELT**

for the State of Georgia.

The race will be a 12 hours go-as-you please match, run under the strictest rules and with the best of judges on the stand.

Music, Electric Lights, Ice-Water, Cushioned Chairs, Reserved Seats, Perfect Ventilation.

This will be the greatest contest ever witnessed in the state.

Admission 50 cents. Special rates will be given on all the roads and excursion trains run.

No one should miss seeing this great test of speed and endurance.

The prizes for this match are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| First man | $300 00. |
| Second man | 150 00. |
| Third man | 100 00. |

The Prize Money has been deposited with Messrs. W. M. & R. J. Lowry, to whom the managers respectfully refer.

A Speedy and Painless Cure for the Opium or Morphine Habit. Cure Guaranteed.
Address
N. B. DREWRY, M. D. GRIFFIN, GA.

SMITH'S
Extract of May Flower
FOR WOMEN.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.
Tickets Only $5. Shares in Proportion.
L.S.L.
Louisiana State Lottery Comp'y
"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached on its advertisements."
G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners
Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of one million dollars—to which a reserve fund of over five hundred and fifty thousand dollars has since beed added.
By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution, adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879.
The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.
It never scales or postpones.
Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly.
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CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.
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| | | |
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| 1 | do do | 25,000 |
| 1 | do do | 10,000 |
| 2 | PRIZES OF $6000 | 12,000 |
| 5 | do 2000 | 10,000 |
| 10 | do 1000 | 10,000 |
| 20 | do 500 | 10,000 |
| 100 | do 200 | 20,000 |
| 300 | do 100 | 30,000 |
| 500 | do 50 | 25,000 |
| 1000 | do 25 | 25,000 |
| | APPROXIMATION PRIZES. | |
| 9 | Approximation Prizes of $750 | 6,750 |
| 9 | do do 500 | 4,500 |
| 9 | do do 250 | 2,250 |
| 1967 | Prizes, amounting to | $266,500 |

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the company in New Orleans.
For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.
POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by mail or express (all sums of five dollars and upwards by express at our expense) to
M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.,
or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Louisiana State Lottery.
For Tickets or further information of the above Lottery, address
DAVE C. JOHNSON, COVINGTON, KY

PAUSE & SCHROETER,
Fresco and Scenic Artists,
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Sketching, Drawing and Designing.
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Out-of-town orders executed in the best style

EPILEPSY, FITS, FALLING FITS, CURED
This is no Humbug. For information, free of charge, write to
L. H. SCHUYLER, Stratford, Conn.

1884.
CULMINATION OF THE SERIES!
12TH
CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION
Opens Sept. 3rd—Closes Oct. 4th.
A WONDERFUL DISPLAY OF Manufactures-Arts-Inventions-Products
OPEN TO THE COMPETITION OF THE WORLD.
Admission 25 Cents.
Exhibitors from every State in the Union and Foreign Countries.
No charge for space or steam power. Special arrangements made for transportation of exhibits and visitors. For full particulars, address, J. F. WALTON, Sec'y.
1884.

CANCER AND TUMORS
Treated scientifically and cured without the knife. Book on treatment sent Free.
Drs. Gratigny & Norris, 204 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.


## SAWMILL CLUB.

AT A MEETING OF THE SAWMILL MEN'S Club, held at Tallapoosa, Ga., June 21st, 1884, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we respectfully solicit the cooperation of all persons engaged in the production or sale of lumber in Georgia and Alabama, and we recommend that clubs be organized in each county, city and town in said states and send delegates to meet in the city of Atlanta at 2 o'clock p.m. on the 31st day of July next, the object of said meeting to take into consideration such matters of facts as appertains to the interest of its members, particularly to try to regulate prices of lumber.

J. K. LISCHTENWATER, Chairman.
G. O. SMITH, Secretary.

june29—d&wkylm

## Notice to Bridge Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Commissioners of Streets and Sewers until Wednesday, July 23d, at 2 o'clock p. m., for furnishing all the materials, and erecting a bridge under the Railroads at Calhoun street.

Bents to be of iron, with stringers of wood, capable of sustaining 66 ton engine, and floor of 80 pounds per square foot.

Plans and specifications at City Engineer's Office. The Commissioners of Streets and Sewers reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

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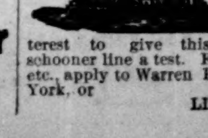
## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.



First-class schoon Isaac N. Kerlin sails from New York for Brunswick, Ga., on July 26th. Atlanta merchant will find it much to their interest to give this thoroughly first-class schooner line a test. For information as to rates, etc., apply to Warren Ray, 62 South street, New York, or

LITTLEFIELD & TISON,
Agents, Brunswick, Ga

# RAILROAD NEWS.

## THE HEADLIGHTS RUNNING IN ATLANTA.

**The Louisville and Nashville—The Melon Tra[...] The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph System—The Editorial Excursion—Local and Other General Railroad Notes,**

THERE are about 38,000 locomotives in [the] United States.

THE Baltimore and Ohio telegraph sys[tem] embraces 40,000 miles of wire, stretching from [...]ton to Texarkana. The Boston line will be op[en] for business within a few days, and the lin[e] New O[rle]ans and Galveston within about t[en] days.

MR. J. L. MATTISON, local agent, yeste[rday] received a telegram from headquarters noti[fying] him that all breaks on the Galveston, Harris[burg] and San Antonio railway and Morgan, Loui[siana] and Texas railroad have all been repaired [and] trains are now making their regular sche[dule] between New Orleans and Houston without t[rans]fer.

MR. CUMMINS, of the new telegraph co[mbi]nation, says the rates of the three companies [will] all be reduced to the basis of those now ch[arged] by postal—25 cents for 20 words from New [York] to Chicago. It is estimated that on this bas[is the] united receipts will be from $12,000,000 to $1[...] 000 annually on a capital of about $30,000,00[0]. [In the] joint board each company has one vote, but [every] question must be settled by unanimous [vote]. Disagreements will be arbitrated. The [...] stockholders have raised $500,000 to comple[te the] southern system, and a like amount will [be re]quired to complete the other two systems. [The] pool begins August 1st.

IRON and steal are now nearly as chea[p as] they ever were in this country, the Lackaw[anna] iron and coal company's recent quotation o[f ...] ton for steel rails being the lowest ever nam[ed in] the United States. Similar rails were quot[ed at] $35 to $36 a year ago, $85 in 1880 and $172 i[n ...] The average price of good American No. [1 foun]dry pig-iron, now to be bought at the sh[ipping] ports for $19.50 to $20 a ton, has been about [...] the past forty years, the lowest price, $16.50, [was] reached in November, 1878, and the highe[st] during the war, while in February, 1880, [it was] $41. Hardly any iron is being imported [...] railroad construction is comparatively at a [stand]still quotations will probably be unchang[ed for] the present.

### The Rome Street Railroad.

ROME, Ga., July 19.—[Special.]—The stoc[khold]ers of the street railway company will mee[t on] Tuesday, to perfect arrangements for comm[encing] work at once and pushing it to an early c[omple]tion.

### Expressmen's Convention.

BOSTON, July 19.—The third and concludi[ng ses]sion of the biennial convention of the N[ational] Expressmen's Mutual Benefit associatio[n ...] closed. The auditors and grand secretar[y's re]ports were adopted. It was voted to ho[ld the] next biennial convention on the second W[ednes]day of July, 1886, in Chicago.

### The Melon Traffic.

Mr. J. A. Sams, general southern agent [of the] Louisville and Nashville, returned ye[sterday] from an extended tour among the melon [...] south Georgia. Mr. Sasm says that while the [...] crop is shorter than that of last year, th[ere are] still many shipments to come from [...] Macon, Hawkinsville and other points [in that] region. It will be to the interest of melo[n grow]ers to hurry their shipments along as mel[ons are] now commanding a fair price in the wester[n mar]kets.

### Local Railroad Points.

Mr. B. W. Wrenn, of the Kennesaw rou[te, has] returned from New Orleans.

Mr. J. J. Griffin, general freight agent [of the] E. T., Va. and Ga., returned last night fr[om ...]con.

Make Sharpe sold tickets yesterday by [the Mc]Kenzie route to Tucson, Arizona, to [...] D Putnam and Mrs. Denning, of Augusta.

Captain Ed. Glanin, lost car agent of t[he ...] Coast Line, was in the city yesterday.

The freight traffic at present amounts to al[most] nothing, but passenger travel northward is very good.

### Excursion Rates.

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA [RAIL]ROAD, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, CIRCULAR [...] ATLANTA, July 17.—To all agents betwe[en ...] and Atlanta: On July 23d, only sell t[ickets to] parties attending Methodist district meeti[ng ...] your several stations, to Dallas and return [at] (4) cents per mile (one way) for the ro[und trip]. Make tickets good to return through 28th.
J. J. GRIFFIN, A. G[...]

### The Louisville and Nashvill[e].

The rumor of the strike of the freight [conduc]tors and brakemen on the Louisville a[nd Nash]ville, between Decatur, Ala., and New Or[leans on] account of the failure of the company to [pay sala]ries for June and July and the postpon[ement of] payment until sometime in August, is a[uthorita]tively denied. President M. H. Smith [says] the road is not behind a day in salaries, [and busi]ness is moving along over the road on [all the] divisions, and that the entire rumor is [false] and malicious.

### Excursion to the Sea.

The Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio [...] through Mr. George P. Humphries, it[s ...] representative, presents the most attracti[ve excur]sion programme of the season. Tick[ets from] Atlanta to Portland, Maine, and return, [...] Lake Chatauqua, Niagara falls, the Th[ousand Is]lands, rapids of the St. Lawrence, Mont[real, Que]bec and the White mountains, good unt[il Octo]ber 30, are offered at the low figure of $4[...] about half rates. The excursionists ar[e ...] any regular train of July 27th, 28th or [...] return when they please in August or S[eptember], stopping where they please, with three [...] choose from. It is the best offer of the s[eason].

### Reunion of the Eighteenth Georg[ia Regi]ment.

The third annual reunion of the E[ighteenth] Georgia regiment will be held at Co[nyers this] year on the 1st day of August.

The Western and Atlantic and East T[ennessee,] Virginia and Georgia railroads will br[ing mem]bers to Atlanta for one fare. Buy ticket[s ...] coming and return free on certificate [of attend]ance. Tickets on sale July 31, and r[eturn Au]gust 5.

The other roads in the state charge 4 [cents a] mile (one way) for round trip, except t[he Central,] Pacific and E. and W. road of Alabama, [which make] no reduction. Captain Samuel D. Irvi[n will de]liver the principal oration in the cou[rt house at] Conyers. A pleasant time is anticipate[d and we] hope to have a full turnout.
GEO. W. MADDOX, S[...]


All Weakness of Genital Organs, Impotency, and nervous disorders p[ermanent]ly cured in thirty days, by the g[enuine] Ricord's Restorative Pills. Bottles [...] Pills $1.25, 100 pills $2.00, 200 pills [...] pills $6.00. Magnus & Hightower, c[orner ...] or and Decatur streets, Atlanta. [Sold] by Lamar, Rankin and Lamar.


El Mahdi, not long ago, sentenc[ed a man] whom he found smoking a cigar[ette to the] camp to 150 lashes.


CINCINNATI, O., April 14, 1884. S. B. [... &] BRO., Covington, Ky.—Esteemed Sirs: [I have] been troubled with a serious kidney [...] and seeing your advertisement, conclu[ded to try] a bottle of your May Flower, thoug[h I had not] much hope of being benefited by it. [The first] bottle worked splendidly, and perseveri[ng in its] use, I am entirely relieved of my pain[...]. Any one can write to me, and I will rei[terate what] is here written.
MRS. E. WITHER, Walnut Hills, Cin[cinnati].


Speaking of gluttony, a medi[cal writer] quotes the old saying that "Many [dig] their graves with their teeth.


ANGOSTURA BITTERS is kno[wn as the] great regulator of the digestive org[ans all over] the world. Have it in your houses. [Ask your] grocer or druggist for the genuine a[rticle, man]ufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & [Sons].


A big whale captured by a N[...] vessel brought in the following retu[rns:] whalebone $12,230, oil $3,490, total [...]


Young Men, Middle Aged Men a[nd all] who suffer from early indiscretion[s will find] Allen's Brain Food the most power[ful restora]rant ever introduced; once restored [there] is no relapse. Try it, it never fail[s. $1; 6 for] $5. At druggists or by mail from [...] 315 First Ave., New York City.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.
Tickets Only $5. Shares in Proportion.

L.S.L.

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M. A. DAUPHIN,
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or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

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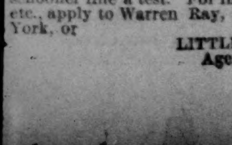
## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.



First-class schoon Isaac N. Kerlin sails from New York for Brunswick, Ga., on July 26th. Atlanta merchant will find it much to their interest to give this thoroughly first-class schooner line a test. For information as to rates, etc., apply to Warren Ray, 62 South street, New York, or

LITTLEFIELD & TISON,
Agents, Brunswick, Ga

# RAILROAD NEWS.

## THE HEADLIGHTS RUNNING INTO ATLANTA.

### The Louisville and Nashville The Melon Traffic--The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph System--The Editorial Excursion -- Local and Other General Railroad Notes.

THERE are about 38,000 locomotives in the United States.

THE Baltimore and Ohio telegraph system embraces 40,000 miles of wire, stretching from Boston to Texarkana. The Boston line will be opened for business within a few days, and the lines to New Orleans and Galveston within about thirly days.

MR. J. L. MATTISON, local agent, yesterday received a telegram from headquarters notifying him that all breaks on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railway and Morgan, Louisiana and Texas railroad have all been repaired and trains are now making their regular schedules between New Orleans and Houston without transfer.

MR. CUMMINS, of the new telegraph combination, says the rates of the three companies will all be reduced to the basis of those now charged by postal--25 cents for 20 words from New York to Chicago. It is estimated that on this basis the united receipts will be from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 annually on a capital of about $30,000,000. In joint board each company has one vote, but every question must be settled by unanimous vote. Disagreements will be arbitrated. The postal stockholders have raised $500,000 to complete the southern system, and a like amount will be required to complete the other two systems. The pool begins August 1st.

IRON and steal are now nearly as cheap as they ever were in this country, the Lackawanna iron and coal company's recent quotation of $30 a ton for steel rails being the lowest ever named in the United States. Similar rails were quoted at $35 to $36 a year ago, $85 in 1880 and $172 in 1868. The average price of good American No. 1 foundry pig-iron, now to be bought at the shipping ports for $19.50 to $20 a ton, has been about $29 for the past forty years, the lowest price, $16.50, being reached in November, 1878, and the highest, $74, during the war, while in February, 1880, it was $41. Hardly any iron is being imported and as railroad construction is comparatively at a stand, still quotations will probably be unchanged for the present.

### The Rome Street Railroad.

ROME, Ga., July 19.--[Special.]--The stockholders of the street railway company will meet next Tuesday, to perfect arrangements for commencing work at once and pushing it to an early completion.

### Expressmen's Convention.

BOSTON, July 19.--The third and concluding session of the biennial convention of the National Expressmen's Mutual Benefit association has closed. The auditors and grand secretaries' reports were adopted. It was voted to hold the next biennial convention on the second Wednesday of July, 1886, in Chicago.

### The Melon Traffic.

Mr. J. A. Sams, general southern agent of the Louisville and Nashville, returned yesterday from an extended tour among the melon men of south Georgia. Mr. Sasm says that while the melon crop is shorter than that of last year, there are still many shipments to come from around Macon, Hawkinsville and other points in that region. It will be to the interest of melon growers to hurry their shipments along as melons are now commanding a fair price in the western markets.

### Local Railroad Points.

Mr. B. W. Wrenn, of the Kennesaw route, has returned from New Orleans.

Mr. J. J. Griffin, general freight agent of the E. T., Va. and Ga., returned last night from Macon.

Make Sharpe sold tickets yesterday by the McKenzie route to Tucson, Arizona, to Mrs. R. D. Putnam and Mrs. Denning, of Augusta.

Captain Ed. Glanin, lost car agent of the the Coast Line, was in the city yesterday.

The freight traffic at present amounts to almost nothing, but passenger travel northward is very good.

### Excursion Rates.

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, CIRCULAR NO. 129, ATLANTA, July 17.--To all agents between Rome and Atlanta: On July 23d, only sell tickets to parties attending Methodist district meeting, from your several stations, to Dallas and raturn, at four (4) cents per mile (one way) for the round trip. Make tickets good to return through 28th instant.

J. J. GRIFFIN, A. G. P. A.

### The Louisville and Nashville.

The rumor of the strike of the freight conductors and brakemen on the Louisville and Nashville, between Decatur, Ala., and New Orleans, on account of the failure of the company to pay salaries for June and July and the postponement of payment until sometime in August, is authoritatively denied. President M. H. Smith says that the road is not behind a day in salaries, that business is moving along over the road on all of its divisions, and that the entire rumor is both false and malicious.

### Excursion to the Sea.

The Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio railroad, through Mr. George P. Humphries, its Attanta representative, presents the most attractive excursion programme of the season. Tickets from Atlanta to Portland, Maine, and return, taking in Lake Chatauqua, Niagara falls, the Thousand Islands, rapids of the St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec and the White mountains, good until September 30, are offered at the low figure of $43 60, or just about half rates. The excursionists are to go on any regular train of July 27th, 28th or 29th, and return when they please in August or September, stopping where they please, with three routes to choose from. It is the best offer ot the season.

### Reunion of the Eighteenth Georgia Regiment.

The third annual reunion of the Eighteenth Georgia regiment will be held at Conyers this year on the 1st day of August.

The Western and Atlantic and East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroads will bring members to Atlanta for one fare. Buy tickets full rate coming and return free on certificate of attendance. Tickets on sale July 31, and return August 5.

The other roads in the state charge 4 cents per mile (one way) for round trip, except the Georgia Pacific and E. and W. road of Alabama, who make no reduction. Captain Samuel D. Irvin will deliver the principal oration in the courthouse in Conyers. A pleasant time is anticipated, and we hope to have a full turnout.

GEO. W. MADDOX, Secretary.


**All Weakness of Genital Organs, Sexual** Impotency, and nervous disorders permanently cured in thirty days, by the genuine Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills. Bottles 50 cents. Pills $1.25, 100 pills $2.00, 200 pills $3.50, 400 pills $6.00. Magnus & Hightower, corner Pryor and Decatur streets, Atlanta. Wholesale by Lamar, Rankin and Lamar.


El Mahdi, not long ago, sentenced a man whom he found smoking a cigarette in his camp to 150 lashes.


CINCINNATI, O., April 14, 1884. S. B. SMITH & BRO., Covington, Ky.--*Esteemed Sirs:* I have been troubled with a serious kidney affection, and seeing your advertisement, concluded to try a bottle of your May Flower, though without much hope of being benefited by it. The first bottle worked splendidly, and persevering with its use, I am entirely relieved of my painful illness. Any one can write to me, and I will reiterate what is here written.

MRS. E. WITHER,
Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.


Speaking of gluttony, a medical writer quotes the old saying that "Many people dig their graves with their teeth.


ANGOSTURA BITTERS is known as the great regulator of the digestive organs all over the world. Have it in your houses. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.


A big whale captured by a New London vessel brought in the following returns: From whalebone $12,230, oil $3,490, total $15,720.


Young Men, Middle Aged Men and All Men who suffer from early indiscretions will find Allen's Brain Food the most powerful invigorant ever introduced; once restored by it there is no relapse. Try it, it never fails. $1; 6 for $5. At druggists or by mail from J. H. Allen, 315 First Ave., New York City.

### Free Distribution.

"What causes the great rush at Sharp Bros., No. 202 Marietta street, Moran's Pharmacy, opposite National Hotel, and A. J. Pinson's drug store?" The free distribution of sample bottles of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, the most popular remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption and Bronchitis now on the market. Regular size 50 cents and $1.


Out of a total area of nearly 21,000,000 acres the woods and copses of Ireland are now less than 330,000 acres.


### Flies and Bugs.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.


In San Francisco all the district telegraph work is done by women. They are paid from $40 to $60 a month.


### YOUNG MEN!--READ THIS.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich. offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated phamphlet free.


An organization has been formed in North Carolina for a home for disabled confederate soldiers of that state.


### Floral Incence.

The perfume of flowers is agreeable and soothing to the most fastidious persons, and in the genuine Murray and Lanman Florida Water this floral fragrance is concentrated in all its freshness and purity. The health giving qualities of this superior preparation are among its most notable features, it being invaluable as an alleviator of nervous herdache, dizziness, etc. To distinguish the genuine article from its imitations look out for the "Trade Mark," a narrow white strip label bearing the fac-simile signature of Lanman & Kemp, New York, sole proprietors.


The total number of separate farms in the United States is 4,000,000, and their aggregate value is $19,000,000,000.


### All of One Mind.

DR. R. WILSON CARR, of Baltimore, says he has used ROSADALIS in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore, recommends ROSADALIS to all persons suffering with diseased blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

REV. DABNEY BALL, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference, South, says he has been so much benefitted by the use of ROSADALIS that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.


Upland cotton in Whitfield county is making a fine growth and is generally nicely cleared of grass.


### HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
#### For Nervousness, Indigestion, Etc.

Send to the Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I., for pamphlet. Mailed free.


Harris county is promised the largest corn crop she has ever grown, and cotton has a fine appearance.

Greene county will harvest an enormous corn crop this year. Prospects for cotton are also very bright.


# GULLIBILITY!

The wild phantoms and shrieking cries of a worthless humbug can make money by imposing upon the credulity and ignorance of an honest public, and the supply of this species of work, seems more than an adequate demand.

The enunciation of facts--facts that are taught by practical experience--facts that have stood crucial tests--facts proven by brain force and tangible evidence, should satisfy all laudable enterprises; but the execrable practice of teaching false ideas and doctrines for self-aggrandizement is truly reprehensible and should be scorned by all classes.

When we tell the public that B. B. B. contains Iodide of Potash as one of its ingredients, and when we, as old members of the medical profession, say that Iodide of Potash is not a poison, and when the whole catalogue of physicians tell you that it is not a poison, we think it very presumptive for men outside of the profession to assert that it is a poison. The facts do not warrant such a conclusion, and if those who make the assertion that Potash is a poison, do not know better, they are a set of unenviable ignoramuses.

As a solid foundation of heavy masonry has been built for B. B. B., upon which it is now proudly perched--the broken arches and fallen columns of brazen humbugs will soon be in search of fresh "cock and bull" stories and more printers' ink, but merit cannot be downed. Although B. B. B. is only a year old, yet its effect--its magical and peerless power over all blood and skin diseases, has been indelibly enstamped upon the tablets of the memory of thousands here at home, who have been cured, after having used hundreds of bottles of other remedies.

Compared to other remedies, B. B. B. is the radiant sunbeam of midday, flinging its glittering glare to saddened hearts, while others are pale moonbeams, pushing along through misty meshes of darkness, in search of something they can cure.

We claim to cure Blood Diseases, Catarrh, old Ulcers, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Kidney troubles, etc., after every other known remedy has failed, and we hold a book full of home evidence--Atlanta evidence--that cannot be doubted, proving all we claim. Our certificates are not phantasmagorical, nor hydrophobic, nor far-fetched, but are voluntary outbursts of men and women of Atlanta.

The public may rest assurd that when B. B. B. cures Ulcer, we will not pronounce it cancer; when it cures a case of Rheumatism or blood disease, we will not call it "mineral poison." Gently let us whisper into your ear, that diseases created by mineral poisons are like "angels' visits." The ugly diseases and troubles that now afflict suffering humanity are numerous enough, and when you are told by non-professionals of all the horrors of mineral poisons which they can cure, it is almost a primafacia evidence that it is an evasion of the fact that they can't cure those with which you are now afflicted.

Beware of all such humbuggery. All interested persons should send for one of our 32-page books free, telling all about the blood and its abuses and giving home proof of the most wonderful cures on record. Price of B. B. B. $1.00 per bottle, or 6 for $5.00. Expressed on receipt of price.

BLOOD BALM CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

## SILVER CLOUDS.

### Mr. Bosworth Interviewed.

From the Southern Clipper.

"Yes," said Mr. James L. Bosworth, an old Atlantian, to a representative of the Clipper, "it was twelve years ago when I contracted a terrible case of blood poisoning. My affliction was truly horrible. I had no appetite, did not sleep well at night, my digestion was impaired, my throat was cauterized five times, and in fact, I was a total wreck. I had been under the treatment of several of the leading physicians of Atlanta, tried nearly every blood remedy advertised, went to Hot Springs, where I remained several months, receiving no benefit whatever--the dread disease still clung to me."

"And you remained in this conditson twelve years?" interrupted the Clipper man.

"Yes, sir, and more than that. Three years ago I was laid up with rheumatism. My knees were drawn up in such a position that I could not leave my bed for months.

"Well," continued Mr. Bosworth, "last summer the disease seemed to renew its attack upon me with all the ravages of death. My life was a lingering torture, and I had despaired of ever getting well, when a friend of mine recommended B. B. B.--Botanic Blood Balm--as he knew of a wonderful case it had cured. I acted on his advice and began to use it at once and was both surprised and gratified to find after using only one bottle to feel a decided change for the better. I saw that the medicine contained merit, so I determined to continue its use.

"I bought five bottles more, making six in all, and now believe myself permanently cured. I refer to Rev. C. C. Davis, Dr. John G. Westmoreland, Dr. Knott, Garrett & Bro., and numerous others who know of my case. I cheerfully recommend B. B. B. to all similarly afflicted, for I really believe it is the best medicine for the blood in the world."

"You are the picture of health now," remarked the Clipper man.

"Well, I feel like a new man, and never had better health in my life."

The Clippper man then departed, feeling confident that B. B. B. possessed wonderful curative powers.


It is estimated that the money annually spent in this country for drinking would take care of 5,000,000 orphans.


ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Wholesale by Boynton Bros., Atlanta, Ga.


## WANTED--Real Estate.

WANTED--EIGHTY TO ONE HUNDRED acres of land, within four miles of center of city; portion cleared and level; balance wood land. Owners with clear titles alone need answer. Address M, care Constitution.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

RARE CHANCE--WE NOW OFFER FOR ONE week our entire stock of cigars, varying from cheap to the finest ten cent cigar, in lots to suit purchasers with or without the privilege of controling brands and trademarks at figures never heard of before in Atlanta. Also a lot of desks window shades, office railing, chairs, sample cases, one safe, and other articles too numerous to mention. We are closing out for the purpose of removal and change of business, and mean what we say. Call and see for yourself and procure some rare bargains. J. J. Cohen's Sons, 10 E. Alabama street.

AXEHANDLE MACHINE FOR SALE--A FULL and complete set of latest improved handle machine. All in good order and capable of turning out 90 dozen daily, will be sold cheap to make room for other machinery. Apply to Atlanta Cotton Mills Supply Company, 654 Marietta street. sun tu th tf

A GOOD GROCERY STAND ON WHITEHALL street for rent and rent all traded out. Apply 66½ Whitehall. D Smith. Also, a new residence cheap. we sun

FOR SALE--IN ONE BLOCK OF CAR SHED and Kimball house, hotel and bar-room, doing a good business. Will sell one without the other. Address Business, 366 Decatur street. 4t

## FOR SALE--Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE ONE SECOND-HAND FAIRBANKS platform scale capable of weighing 1,200 lbs, but little used. Also one No. one Powel mortising machine of H. B. Smith patent, never has been used, never been unpacked. This is a first-class machine and never been used. Enquire of Isaac Robinson, at Ogletree, Robinson & Boyd. Factory corner Gilmer and Butler st.

FRESH WATER FISH RECEIVED DAILY AT Arctic Ice House, 51 Peachtree street. tf

ICE AT WHOLESALE--SPECIAL RATES FOR car load lots and by the ton at Arctic Ice House. Capacity 20 tons a day. 51 Peachtree street. tf

## Fruits, Vegetables, Groceries, Meats, etc.

CLEMMONS & KENNY ARE NOW SLAUGHTERING some of the finest spring lambs and mutton ever brought to the city, as well as fine beef, veal, pork, etc. Give them a call. They guarantee every customer satisfaction. Telephone 321.

FOR SALE--FRESH BOLOGNA SAUSAGE EVERY day. Send direct to us and get it from first hands. D. Tye & Bro.

FOR THE FINEST OF EVERYTHING IN THE way of fresh meats, call on Clemmons & Kenny, greatest variety, finest meats, polite attention and reasonable prices. Every customer guaranteed satisfaction. Telephone 321.

## SHORT-HAND AND TYPE WRITING.

SHORT-HAND WRITING PRACTICALLY taught. Success guaranteed if instructions are followed. Private lessons if desired. Type-writing promptly, accurately and reasonably done. Short-hand studio, 5 North Broad, R. F. Cromelin, stenographer. su we fri

## Catoosa Springs.

MUSIC AND DANCING EVERY NIGHT AT Catoosa Springs.

REGULAR THEATRE ORCHESTRA AT CAtoosa Springs.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK GERMAN EVERY MORNing at Catoosa Springs.

ASK FOR EXCURSION RATES TO CATOOSA Springs via Kennesaw route. Terms in accordance with the times. A. Leyden, proprietor. G. M. Tilton, manager.

## LOST.

STRAYED--A BLACK AND WHITE MILCH cow. She has short horns, one shorter than the other. Small scars on her back. Liberal reward for her return to 361 Peters st.

## PERSONAL.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS AND NOTARY public. H. Krouse, 20 Peachtree street.

THE RAFFLE OF THE HORSE AND BUGGY will take place on Monday, 21st, at the chamber of commerce on Alabama street, 8 o'clock p. m.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

ADVANCES MADE ON REAL ESTATE--INterest 8 per cent. Elmore & Krouse.

TO LOAN--A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS ON real estate. Address B. J., care Constitution. tf

## MACHINERY.

ATLANTA SAW WORKS--ALL KINDS OF SAW repairing and general jobbing. Planing knives and moulding bits made to order. Telephone 162. 120 Marietta street.

FORGES, BLOWERS AND EXHAUSTERS; matching machine and foundry work at Georgia Machinery company's.

ATLANTA SAW WORKS--CIRCULAR AND band saws, Groovers, Butcher saws, etc. 120 Marietta street.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

HOT AND COLD BATHS AT NATIONAL Hotel Barber shop. Clean towels, clean water, industrious rubber and good jumping off place. 4t

## FOR SALE--Building Material.

FOR SALE, LUMBER.--Two cars of 1x12x16; Two cars of 1x6x16; One car of 1x10x16. J. W. Smith & Co., No. 50 Marietta street. The Exchange.

LOOK--CONCRETE AND BUILDING STONE furnished cheaper than any body, out of the old Lynch quarry. S. H. Venable & Co. 1w

## WATERMELONS.

WATERMELONS AND CANTALOUPES--WE are prepared to handle them on this market or to forward to other good markets. Elam Johnson Son & Co. tf

## Instruction.

MUSIC LESSONS--BY A TEACHER OF FIFteen years experience. Terms, $3.00 per month. Apply at 23 Hayden, corner of Harris. sun tf

## PIANOS.

A SECOND-HANDED PIANO CHEAP AT L B. Davis's auction house for sale.

## HELP WANTED--Male.

WANTED--CARRIAGE PAINTER, FIRST-class to work on gears. Apply Summers & Murphy, Barnesville, Ga.

WANTED--A FAITHFUL, EFFICIENT AND experienced male nurse, for the sick, wants a situation. Refers to Dr. Jas. A. Gray, Dr. Westmoreland and Mr. Jas. P. Harrison. Address, George Ellington, 31 Poplar street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED--FOUR TO FIVE FIRST-CLASS dress goods and silk salesmen, at Kohn, Furchgott & Benedict, Charleston, S. C. None but with best references from former employers need apply. Good salaries paid--to young men between 28 and 30 years. sun&tus

WANTED--A LUCRATIVE POSITION IS OFfered to a No. 1 party who has $5,000 to $10,000 to invest in first-class profitable business. Address Interests, Constitution.

WANTED--A FIRST CLASS STICK CANDY maker. Address, stating terms, Rogers & Winn, Macon, Ga.

WANTED--Salesmen visiting druggists and grocers, to sell, in connection with their line, a staple article on commission. Ad. Wurmser & Son. Cin.

## HELP WANTED--Females.

WANTED--WHITE LADY FOR GENERAL housework in small family. Address with references A. X. M., Constitution office.

WANTED--A STEADY WHITE WOMAN TO cook and do general house work, at 225 Whitehall, can find a good home with reasonable wages.

WANTED--A WHITE OR COLORED WOMAN, competent and willing to cook and do the general housework for small family; good home and good pay for the right one. 22 W. Baker st.

WANTED--A WET NURSE. APPLY AT BANK State Georgia. th su

WANTED--A COMPETENT NURSE 66 WASHington st.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK, WITHOUT FAMIly. Apply at 227 Washington street.

WANTED--A RELIABLE SERVANT TO nurse and do housework. Apply at residence of E. S. Gay, No. 8 Currier street.

WANTED--LADIES OR GENTLEMEN--IN CITY or country, to take nice, light and pleasant work at their own homes; $2 to $5 a day easily and quietly made; work sent by mail; no stamps for reply. Please address Reliable Man'f'g Co., Philadelphia, Pa. tu thu sat sun

## SITUATIONS WANTED--Males.

WANTED--A HEARING FROM ANY GOOD house that needs a clerk, bookkeeper or shipping clerk. Best references, Address A. A., care Constitution.

WANTED--A HEARING FROM ANY GOOD house that needs a clerk, bookkeeper or shipping clerk. Best references. Address A. and A., care Constitution.

## WANTED SITUATION--Female.

A LADY OF LARGE EXPERIENCE DESIRES A furnished house, well located for first-class boarding. Address Mrs. L. Constitution office.

WANTED A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER, or will do general house work, can give good references. Address Young Lady, Atlanta, Georgia.

## WANTED--Miscellaneous.

WANTED--A CHEAP TICKET TO SOUTH Florida; address K., Jonesboro, Ga.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNIture and household goods will always find a cash customer by addressing P. O. Box 315. we su

WANTED--A RIFLE, WINCHESTER, 32 CALIbre, or Bailard or Stevens, 32 calibre; address, stating price and particulars, Charles Herfel, 288 Whitehall street.

WANTED--A SECOND-HAND SPRING WAGON with or without top, must be light but strong, and at a bargain. H. R. Durand, union depot.

WANTED--TO EXCHANGE A FINE PARLOR organ for a good carriage horse. Address box 401 postoffice or call at 106 Smith street.

## WANTED--Agents.

AGENTS--TO SELL OUR NEW CYCLONE EGG beaters and Hunters sifters. Best chance to make big money. New goods. Fresh territory. Hunters Sifter M'f'g Co., 2, Cincinnati, O. 3su

## WANTED--Boarders.

GOOD BOARD, COOL ROOMS, AND QUIET situation at No. 95 Walton Street. Only $3.50 per week.

BARTOW HOUSE--WANTED BOARDERS--TWO nicely furnished front rooms. Good fare, terms moderate. No 20 Bartow street, between Marietta and Walton streets.

BOARD--TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN OR man and wife can obtain board and secure a large, cool, pleasant room at Edgewood. Call on or address Dr. J. S. Pemberton, 21 Marietta st.

BOARDERS WANTED--A LARGE COOL ROOM for two men or man and wife. Terms reasonable. 71 Collins.

NICE ROOMS AND FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT 89 South Pryor. Table board $3.75 per week.

ROOM WITH BOARD--LARGE FRONT ROOM, with board, vacant at 9 Houston street.

PORTER HOUSE, 12½ LOYD STREET, THOROughly renovated, is now open for transient and permanent boarders. Rates to correspond with dull season.

MRS. M. TERBERS, No. 9 EAST 41st STREET, New York, near Grand Central Depot, has recently fitted up an elegantly furnished private boarding house, good board by the week or month at moderate prices. Southern visitors solicited. su we fr 2w

BOARDERS WANTED--ONE LARGE HANDsomely furnished front room with dressing room, if desired, at No. 30 Church St. fr su we

BOARDING--PLEASANT WELL FURNISHED rooms suitable for single gentlemen or families, with board, can be obtained at No. 99 East Mitchell street, opposite the city hall.

WANTED--A COUPLE WITHOUT CHILDREN, to board in a private family; apply to 35 Wheat street, corner Ivy.

PERSONS VISITING NEW YORK AND DESIRing pleasant rooms and good board in central location can be accommodated at 119 West 21st st. References given and required. th su tu

WANTED ALL DRUMMERS TO KNOW THAT they receive the best attention at the "Brantley House," Cave Spring, Ga. Conveyances to and from depot free. wed sun

42 EAST MITCHELL STREET IS THE MOST desirable place to board and room. Board first-class. Terms moderate. sun

MRS. S. ROBERTSON DESIRES SOUTHERN boarders, location central, excellent table. 115 E. 10th street, New York City. sun

144 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK SUPErior board, moderate prices, many southern references. law 3m su

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS OFFERED parties visiting the city. Location central, near academy of music; large cool rooms, with every convenience, 24 Irving Place, New York city, terms $2 per day. su tu

WANTED--20 BOARDERS AT 49 LUCKIE street; fine accommodations; convenient to postoffice and carshed; bath rooms and gas lights. Charges reasonable. Best water in the city. tf

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE, 143 PEACHtree street, will be open for summer boarders from June 10 to September 1, 1844.

## WANTED--Rooms and Houses.

WANTED--BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE an unfurnished room, first floor, good neighborhood, close in, convenient to boarding house where meals can be had, or from which meals can sent, or board for a couple, they furnishing the room, in a nice private family. Address with terms, "Lodger," care of "Constitution."

## WANTED--Money.

$1000 TO $6,000 WANTED FOR A CLIENT IN Atlanta--$1,000 to $6,000 for 12 months at reasonable interest; security given by either personal indorsements or by good stocks or collateral, or by mortgage on Atlanta real estate; apply to me at 23½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. A. H. Cox, Attorney.

WANTED--MONEY--5,000 TO 10,000 DOLLARS to loan on short time, ten to thirty days. Any parties having above amount can get office room and steady business in a syndicate of larger capital. For information address Confidential, care Constitution office.

## FUEL.

WOOD--PARTIES WANTING PINE OR POPLAR wood for stove use can have it delivered in their yard at $3 per cord, by calling on or addressing F. E. Smith, agent's office W. and A. railroad.

## FOR SALE--Real Estate.

FOR SALE CHEAP--OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR Atlanta city property or a good paying business, 400 acres of good land on East Tennessee railroad 1½ miles from Varnell station; 330 acres in fine timber, which can be sold for lumber for more than the place can be bought for. Balance of land, 70 acres, in cultivation, and rent pays interest on whole place. A rare bargain can be had. Address "B," P. O. box 97, Madison, Ga. suntf

GOOD INVESTMENT--WE OFFER FOR SALE the place in Gainesville, Georgia, known as the Dr. Stevenson place, three-fourths of a mile from the courthouse, lying between Broad street and Brown's bridge road. The place contains 89 acres, half cleared, and in a high state of cultivation and the other half in original forest. On the place is a nice new eight room house with two bay windows, finished in and out in modern style. The house is situated in a beautiful grove of massive oaks. One special attraction is the splendid orchard of grapes and pears having received more prominent attention. There is a large frame barn on the place, and all other necessary outbuildings. There are about five acres well set in clover and grass. There are two wells of water on the place. A person desiring a vegetable or stock farm could find no better place in Georgia. Besides it is one of the most desirable homes in northeast Georgia. Terms easy. For further particulars, address Cox & Moreno, Real Estate Agents, Gainesville, Ga.

G. W. ADAIR HAS FOR SALE 4 NICE HOUSES in desirable locality ranging in price from $1,200 to $2,500 Parties need money and offer inducements to purchaser. They are nice houses.

WILL SELL ON INSTALLMENTS OR EXchange for city property--nine small farms, ten to fourteen acres, and only one and a half miles from city limits and close to Georgia railroad. J. K. P., 31 South Broad street.

### A. J. West & Co., Real Estate Agents.

SPLENDID MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE--Grist mill, saw mill and cotton gin, extensive water power and 202½ acres good land on South River for sale at a low price; will take half in Atlanta property. This is fine property and is paying well. If you have property for sale or if you wish to buy, call on us. We scattered a few thousand dollars the past week. Now is the time. A. J. West & Co.

### Leak & Lyle Sale List.

$1500--WELL FINISHED 6 R HOUSE, ON prominent street, and in section of city undergoing rapid improvement.

$1,250--A very comfortable and neat cottage, with good lot, on E. Fair street, fronting car line.

$600--Choice 2 r house and spendid lot, near Wheat street, car line. lot 50x145 feet.

$350--2 r house, lot 100 feet front.

$2,500--Valuable storehouse and lot, Decatur st.

$1,300--Nice 5 r house, lot 63 front, desirable.

$550--5 r house, rents pay fine per centage on price.

$1,050--Splendid corner lot, with two 2 r houses and room for more, rents now 15 per cent of price.

$600--Beautiful vacant lot, 60x210 feet, fronts two streets.

$275--Vacant lot, E. Cain street, cheap at price.

$200--Vacant lot, near Marietta street.

We beg to call attention to some bargains as quoted above in cheap and small priced property. The places are cheap, not in the sense of inferiority, but low priced to suit the times. Call and see us and let us show them. Leak & Lyle, 37 Marietta street.

### Elmore & Krouse, 20 Peachtree St.

$1275--PROPERTY RENTING FOR $300, ONE-third cash, balance one and two years; bargain.

$475--PROPERTY RENTING FOR $96.00 PER annum.

$1645--EXTRA BARGAIN IN GOOD RENTing property.

SEVERAL BARGAINS ON HAND IN VACANT and improved property; call and look at it.

### G. H. Eddleman & Co., 55 South Broad.

WE HAVE SOLD SOME RARE BARGAINS IN real estate during the past week. Remember that we make a specialty of handling property that must be sold, and invite those having money to invest to call on us. Now is the time to buy. We have conveyances ready at all time for the convenience of our customers. G. H. Eddleman & Co.

### L. M. Ives.

$4000--NICE 8 ROOM RESIDENCE, NEAR in, cheap.

$500--HOUSE AND LOT, WHEAT STREET, this side of Fort.

$850--4 ROOM COTTAGE, NEAR IN, RENTS for $12; never vacant.

$6500--BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, MODERN in style; every convenience; large, nice lot.

$1050--4 ROOM HOUSE, 2 ROOM HOUSE, 3 vacant lots; good renting locality.

$8500--BEAUTIFULLY SHADED PEACHtree street lot, west side, near in.

$150--LOT, CHATTAHOOCHE STREET; $200, lot, Strong street; $300, lot, Cain street; $300, lot, Chamberlain street; $300, lot, Boulevard.

RESIDENCES, COTTAGES, VACANT LOTS, all sizes and prices, different parts of city.

SEVERAL PIECES PROPERTY MUST BE SOLD. Owners must have money this week. L. M. Ives, 15 Broad, corner Walton.

TO RENT--NICE FRONT ROOM ADJOINING Markham house--suitable for office or gents' sleeping apartments. Apply 16 Loyd st.

### Sam'l W. Goode, No. 21 Marietta Street,

SPLENDID RESIDENCE NEW PEACHTREE ST. one-half cash, balance in 5 years. Very cheap.

HOUSES FOR THE POOR ON THE INSTALLment plans--easy terms.

LARGE RENT LIST--CALL EARLY MONDAY.

## AUCTION SALES--Real Estate.

THE ATLANTA REAL ESTATE, AUCTION AND lumber exchange, will be opened on Monday, 21st inst., to book orders for property of all kinds, to be placed on boards and advertised to be sold on sale days. We will have from two to three auction days per week, as business will authorize. It is our intention to handle property at the least expense to owners. It is our intention to establish a thorough system of advertising in all newspapers. We open this enterprise for the purpose of meeting the wants of those who desire to raise money on property, both real and personal, at short notice. We further intend to advance money on property placed in our hands for sale. We have some bargains to place on boards within the next few days and invite the attention of parties seeking investments to give us a call, at No. 50 Marietta street. J. W. Smith & Co., managers. Due notice of the hour and first day of sale will be published in Tuesday's Constitution and evening Journal.

BIG SALE--AT AUCTION ON THE FIRST Tuesday in August before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, between the legal hours of sale, I will sell 8 houses and lots to the highest bidder for cash. 3 houses are situated near the corner of Reed and Crumlly streets. 2 of them are new 4-room houses and rent for $10.00 each, and the other one is a 3-room house that rents for $7.00 per month. Go out and look at them, and be on hand and buy them. Also 5 houses and lots on the corner of Elm and Arrawood streets; 4 2-room houses and one 4-room house. All new and rent for $22.00 per month. This property is near West Fair street. Go out and look at the property and be at the courthouse ready to buy a bargain. These houses will be sold singly or together as parties may desire. Terms, on the day of sale, most of it will be cash. John S. Wilson, No. 11 South Broad street, real estate agent.

## FOR SALE--Horses, Carriages, Wagons.

100 WAGONS--FIRST CLASS, VERY CHEAP; call. Atlanta Wagon and Timber Co., cor. Ga. R. R. and Butler st. fri su

FOR SALE--SECOND-HAND PHAETON BUGGY and harness. No. 24 Alabama street.

FOR SALE--ONE-HORSE DRAY AT NO. 18 E. Hunter.

FOR SALE--ONE LARGE DRAY MULE AND horse cheap; also 2 2-horse wagons, 4 1-horse wagons and 3 hand carts. All in good order. W. S. Wilson & Co., 20 Bartow and W. and A. railroad. Tues. thur and sun

FOR SALE--A TRAVELERS WAGON WITH double curtains all around. Arranged for sleeping. Call at Sammons & Cook's 24 Alabama street.

A BEAUTIFUL PLATFORM SPRING DELIVery wagon--a bargain. Atlanta Wagon and Timber Co. fri su

FOR SALE--A GOOD MULE WILL BE SOLD cheap. Apply 188 Decatur street.

## LADIES COLUMN.

OSTRICH FEATHER DYEING ESTABLISHment, feathers cleaned, dyed and curled in the most approved manner by artistic workmen, also, laces, kid gloves, cleaned by I. Phillips, 13 N. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. tu th

## TRUNKS AND VALISES.

HAMMOCKS! HAMMOCKS! 500 COTTON hammocks marked down to 85 cents, former price 1.25, at Lieberman Kaufman & Co., 50 Whitehall.

HAMMOCKS. 200 EXTRA HEAVY MEXICAN Hammocks at $1.35, worth $2.00 at Lieberman, Kaufman & Co., 50 Whitehall.

SHOPPING BAGS. WE WILL SELL YOU A nice shopping bag for 50 cents. Something better at 75 cents, and a real handsome one at $1.00. Call and look at them. Lieberman, Kaufman & Co., 50 Whitehall street.

HO! FOR THE SPRINGS! TRUNKS, TRUNKS! We are still offering for $5.00 the best and largest Zinc trunk in the market. We will also sell you a real good leather valise, full shirt length, for $2.00. Lieberman, Kauffman & Co., 50 Whitehall street.

TRUNKS, VALISES AND SATCHELS REpared and put in first-class order at short notice. Trunks called for and delivered free. Leave word at the Atlanta trunk factory, 50 and 92 Whitehall street, sun tues&thurs

## FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS.

WE HAVE DECIDED TO CLOSE OUT OUR Monitor Oil stoves regardless of cost. A. P. Stewart & Co., 9 Whitehall st.

NEW THING--PATENT BERLIN WARE, THE nicest cooking ware ever invented, cooking vessels of all kinds, best preserving kettles ever invented; also fruit jars, preserving jars and jelly tumblers. Come and see. Ripley, 89 Whitehall st.

PRICES ON MONITOR OIL STOVES ARE marked down 40 per cent. Come and buy. A. P. Stewart & Co., 9 Whitehall street.

MOSQUITO NET FRAMES, NET AND FRAME complete for $1.50 at Lathrop & White's, 46 Marietta street.

FOR SALE--AN ELEGANT WALNUT CHAMbersuit to be sold at a bargain. Apply at 22 Cooper street.

FOR SALE--AT A BARGAIN AND UPON EASY terms, the furniture and fixtures of a 10 room boarding house. Centrally located. C. C. Nelson 16½ Whitehall street.

MONITOR OIL STOVES--WE HAVE A CAR load of Monitor Oil Stoves, we will sell at half price. A. P. Stewart & Co., 9 Whitehall st.

FOR SALE--COOKING STOVE, ALMOST NEW, and utensils, dining table (extension) and six chairs, single bedstead, mattress and pillow. Address X. Constitution office.

A MONITOR OIL STOVE WAS NEVER KNOWN to explode, and always gives entire satisfaction to the purchaser. A. P. Stewart & Co., 9 Whitehall street.

COOKING IS A NECESSITY, AND THE BEST cooking stove for hot weather is the Hull Vapor, also small stoves for making tea and coffee. 27 South Broad street.

MONITOR OIL STOVES ARE THE SAFEST OIL Stoves made. A. P. Stewart & Co., 9 Whitehall street.

## FOR RENT--Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT--HANDSOME NEW COTTAGE--4 rooms, cook room and pantry, closets in every room, front verandah. Rent $15. Apply 99 Davis street.

FOR RENT--A COTTAGE OF FOUR ROOMS and a kitchen on Wheat, between Ivy and Pryor, $20. Apply at 26 Wheat street.

FOR RENT--WHOLE OR PART OF 7 ROOM house; terms low; location very desirable, 73 Forest avenue.

G. W. ADAIR HAS AN ATTRACTIVE RENT list for Monday morning. A great many places now being unoccupied. Three or four nice furnished, fashionable places, several desirable stores and several boarding houses. Will lease ground for a term of years on the E. T., V. & G. R. R. for lumber, coal or manufacturing purposes. Come in, plenty of time to wait on you.

LEAK & LYLE RENT LIST--A LARGE NUMber of very choice houses, large and small, on our list for this week. A splendid selection can be made if you will call early. We have among others four splendidly built 8 r brick houses, close in and very desirable with all modern improvements that can be had for a year or more at very low price. Leak & Lyle, 37 Marietta street.

NEW 8-ROOM RESIDENCE, 103 WHEAT street, gas and water; new 8-room residence, Jackson street, $30; new 8-room residence, Highland avenue, $20; and a number of 3, 4, 5 and 6 room houses, central front office and 2 central furnished rooms, gas and water. Elmore & Krouse, 20 Peachtree street.

## FOR RENT--Rooms.

FOR RENT--THREE NICE ROOMS SUITABLE for light housekeeping. Apply 62 North Spring street, one door north of Baker st.

TO RENT--A ROOM FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, at 113 Walton st.

FOR RENT--ROOMS, FURNISHED OR NOT. Terms reasonable. No. 161 Marietta st.

FOR RENT--THE MOST COMMODIOUS AND elegant offices and sleeping apartments in the city. Apply to M. Wiseberg, 31½ Peachtree street. tues thu sun

ROOM, NICELY FURNISHED, LIGHT AND airy, on first floor, gas, bath. etc. Price moderate to desirable party. Address 41 E. Mitchell street. dtf

FOR RENT--ROOMS SINGLE OR EN SUITE--Furnished or unfurnished, within block of governor's mansion, 12 N. Spring st.

LARGE, ELEGANT, NEW ROOMS, NICELY furnished. Single rooms for gentlemen, gas, bath, etc. Location central. Reduced rates. 43 East Mitchell street.

5 ROOMS FOR RENT. APPLY AT 177 WHITEhall street.

FOR RENT--TWO LARGE AND COMFORTAble rooms, with balconies, closets, good water and centrally located, with private family. References given and required. Apply at No. 1 Garnet st.

FOR RENT--ONE LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM, also small room suitable for one gentleman, furnished or unfurnished. Apply 115 Ivy street.

TO RENT--ONE PLEASANT FRONT ROOM furnished or unfurnished, adjoining lot to a good boarding house. Call at 165 South Forsyth street.

FOR RENT--SEVERAL ROOMS NICELY FURnished or unfurnished. Centrally located. At 79 Collins street. Terms reasonable.

FOR RENT--AN OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR Gate City National Bank building. Apply room No. 8.

FOR RENT--TWO CONNECTING ROOMS CHEAP close in. Address E. X. Y., Constitution office.

FOR RENT--FOR $4 PER MONTH, A NICE, cool front room in house, 55 East Ellis street; call 82 Peachtree street.

ROOMS FOR RENT--A SPLENDID FRONT room, furnished or not, suitable for dressmaking or sleeping room for gentlemen, 12½ Loyd, near Markham house.

## FOR RENT--Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT--OFFICES AND ROOMS.--WE OFfer for rent the most desirable and conveniently located offices and rooms in the city; handsomely finished, conveniently arranged, well ventilated and with an abundance of light, only a few steps from carshed, chamber of commerce and courthouse. Steam heating without charge. An elegant Otis passenger elevator for convenience of occupants. A janitor or night watchman with police powers always in the building. For further information, apply to the Gate City National Bank. su we fr

FOR RENT--BASEMENT OFFICE IN MY BUILDing on corner Pryor and Alabama streets. Apply to undersigned. Henry Jackson. we su

FOR RENT--ONE STORE HOUSE WITH TWO nice rooms above. 77 Houston street. 1w

### T. A. Frierson's Rent List, 36 Wall St.

16 ROOMS--39 N. PRYOR, $75.

13 rooms--127 Walton, $82.50 (with furniture for sale); 229 E. Hunter, $40; 84 S. Butler, $60.

9 rooms--78 Collins, $35; 64 McDaniel, $30.

8 rooms--22 Jones Avenue, $20; 103 Wheat, $35.

7 rooms--40 Pratt, $25; 975 Marietta, $30.

6 rooms--Calhoun, (near Forest Avenue), $20; 159 Crew, $25; 73 Forest Avenue, $22; 314 Rawson $25; 58 Cone, $35.

5 rooms--79 Bradley, $12.50; 118 Decatur, $30; 49 Plum, $18; cor. Fulton and Cooper, $20.

4 rooms--110 Fraser, $10; 268 Decatur, $9; 115 Rawson, $13; cor. Scott and Mills, $15; 228 W. Fair, $12.

3 rooms--39 W. Peters, $10; cor. Parker and Williams, $9; 40 Wells, $13; 165 Davis, $10; cor. Calhoun and Pine, $15.

2 rooms--Peters, $8; Means, $5; Greens' Ferry, $4; 4 Horton, $9; Hunnicutt, $5; 72 Rhodes, $5; 118 Decatur, $10; Jones' alley, $4; 163 Davis, $5.

Store houses--182 Capitol avenue, 192 Houston, 165 Davis, 86 Capitol avenue, 86 S. Butler, 25 E. Forsyth, 137 Marietta, 50 Marietta.

# The Constitution:

**Published Daily and Weekly.**

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at $1 per month $2.50 for three months, or $10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at news stands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper, and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION,

Atlanta, Georgia


ATLANTA, JULY 20, 1884.

Indications for the South Atlates states to-day, fair weather, westerly winds, stationary temperature.

The French government has decorated Dr. Koch, the German scientist, with the cross of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his researches as to the source and spread of the cholera.

The energetic measures set on foot by the federal government for the prevention of the introduction of cholera into this country should be supplemented by the municipal authorities everywhere. The war of sanitation should be carried to its utmost limit.

Miss Clara Barton, president, and Mr. A. S. Solomans, vice-president of the American association of the Red Cross, have been appointed by the president as delegates to represent the United States at the Geneva conference of the international association, to be held in September next.

Prime Minister Ferry, of France, now expresses the opinion that China will make terms in time to prevent a recourse to hostilities. The order of the Chinese government providing for the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Tonquin would seem to confirm this view. France has reduced the amount of indemnity demanded to 50,000,000 francs. The Chinese government has offered a compensation of 3,000,000 francs to the families of the soldiers killed in the recent fight.

It is semi-officially denied that the prince of Wales or Queen Victoria tried to influence the tory peers in favor of the compromise on the franchise bill. The tories assert that the queen approves of the marquis of Salisbury's policy of resistance against the adoption of the franchise bill until an appeal to the country had been taken. John Bright is preparing a measure for the reform of the house of lords, based on the principle of life peerages, with a limited number of hereditary peerages.

The developments made in north Georgia, yesterday, in the marble region, was a revelation to the Georgians who took the trip. The northern capitalists who have invested there so heavily aver that it was a revelation to them when they first came upon it. There is no doubt that it is the largest and finest marble field in this country. The best evidence that the gentlemen interested are satisfied of this is that they are putting their own money into it, offering no stock or bonds for sale, and asking no help from anybody. They are men who know a good thing when they see it! The development of this enormous interest will be a great benefit to Georgia.

## SENATOR BROWN'S REPLY TO SENATOR HOAR.

We published some time since the very able speech of Senator Brown on the Mormon question, in which he contrasted the polygamy of New England with that of Utah.

Senator Hoar made a short reply to Senator Brown in which he referred to the fact that the latter senator had, during a large part of his life, sustained the institution of slavery, which did not permit legal marriages, and said there were a large number of mulattoes in the south to be accounted for.

Senator Brown afterwards replied, and contrasted the slavery and mulattoes of Massachusetts with those of Georgia, and also defended himself against certain expressions contained in Senator Hoar's speech in reference to his position on the Mormon question.

Having published the first speech, we omitted to lay the second before our readers, but we find that the demand for Senator Brown's reply on the question of slavery and mulattoes is so universal among our readers and the public generally, that we have concluded to publish the speech in full in our issue of this morning. We commend it to the careful consideration of our readers. Those who commence its perusal will not likely lay it down until they have gone through with it.

We predict it will be a long time before Senator Hoar, or any other New England senator, makes another assault on Senator Brown or the state of Georgia on the question of slavery and mulattoes. Senator Hoar retreated from the senate chamber into the cloakroom during the delivery of this powerful speech, which exposed his state to such a terrible fire, and has not since attempted to reply to it, simply because it is unanswerable.

## MR. BLAINE'S LETTER.

When the republican committee called on Mr. Blaine to inform him of his nomination its spokesman doubtless asked him what he had in his market-basket. We can easily imagine the plumed knight sticking his tongue in his cheek and replying, "Lassoes to catch meddlers." He doubtless used the statement figuratively, having no purpose, at that early stage of the game, to be more than half confidential.

The committee thereupon retired, and Mr. Blaine, assisted by two editors and a New Jersey politician, proceeded to open his basket and assort the contents. The result has been telegraphed. It fills four columns of The Constitution and is called Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance. This letter is well worth reading, forming as it does a sort of humorous contrast to the plumed knight's career. From the Blaine point of view it is a very insipid document. The Maine statesman has suddenly grown fat in the mind. He is grave and dull. He is suddenly become serious and sober. He is no longer the arrogant and aggressive politician with a policy distinctly American, but the meek and lowly republican Moses feeling around in the bulrushes for a baby innocent enough to deceive and please Colonel Pharaoh Gould and other dignitaries of the gilded republican court.

Mr. Blaine goes largely into figures of the "five and six make twenty-seven" sort, showing conclusively by rules of his own invention and application that the republican party is not only responsible for the prosperity of the country—for the increase in population and the increase of railroad mileage—but responsible also for our glorious climate and the highly esteemed seasons which have proven so fruitful to the sons and daughters of toil. Mr. Blaine plainly leaves it to be inferred that if the thieves that are now engaged in robbimg the people through the medium of the republican party are turned out of power, there will be trouble and confusion in the land, and it will be found that such men as Mr. Evarts and Private Dalzell agree with him.

Coming from Mr. Blaine, the letter is a remarkable document. It is lacking in all those characteristics that commended Mr. Blaine to the peculiar elements that demanded his nomination at Chicago. The "boom" is wanting. There is no echo of the brass band; the flim-flam of the kettle-drum is not heard. Indeed, after all that has been said, the letter falls flat. It is incompetent to the occasion. It lacks mettle and vigor. Some one has been smoothing Mr. Blaine's mental activity with a jack-plane. The letter reads as if it had passed through the dull medium of a Philadelphia editor's brain. The tartness and originality that ordinary observers imagine they find in Mr. Blaine's style have been rinsed and squeezed out, and his letter is just dry enough to emphasize a halting campaign.

There is just one point in it calculated to attract the attention of the people. Referring to the fact that immigration from China has been prohibited, Mr. Blaine suggests, in a sympathetic way, that the time may come when it will be necessary for the republican par y to prohibit immigration from Europe. This is intended to be taken as an intimation that Mr. Blaine is ready to head a crusade against the Irish and German immigrants that are pouring into this country by way of Castle Garden. This is rather a queer position for the republican candidate to take at a time when his organs are engaged in an attempt to win at least a portion of the Irish vote. This curious statement probably escaped the attention of those who revised Mr. Blaine's letter, for, however much they may sympathize with such a proposition to prevent Irish and German immigrants from landing on these shores, they would hardly indorse it publicly.

Altogether, the letter is weak, flat and uninteresting. The "boys" will search it in vain for an opportunity to start a "hurrah."

## THE GREELY RESCUE.

The international attempt to surround the north pole with stations has only resulted in disaster and failure. Eleven stations were established by the nations represented in the international polar conference held in Hamburg in 1879. The United States agreed to establish one in 82 degrees north, and Lieutenant Greely and twenty-four men started in June, 1881, for Discovery harbor, which he reached without difficulty. He staid there in safety and comparative comfort until, in obedience to his instructions, he was compelled to retreat southward.

The responsibility rests not at all upon Lieutenant Greely, who obeyed orders throughout. In the first place the expedition was sent ten degrees farther north than were the other expeditions, and too high up for valuable meterological observations. It was folly, to use a mild word, to send twenty-five men to such a locality. But the folly became something worse when the government failed to relieve the brave explorers in 1882, as had been agreed upon; and the great wrong of 1882 was redoubled when the expedition of 1883 was so befogged with orders that it left no adequate supply of provisions for Greely's party when it retreated southward in accordance with instructions. The brave men left their polar home last August, every member of the party alive and well; and after a difficult journey on ice floes and by sledges, they were compelled to land at Cape Sabine and prepare for winter. Their struggles at Cape Sabine to sustain life are pitiful. Lieutenant Greely was reading the prayers for the dying when the relieving party reached them. All were dead but eight, and one poor fellow died after the rescue.

Sent where men should never be sent, left in the land of perpetual ice without relief until under their orders they sought a point where a ship or food was to await them—shall it be said that no one at Washington has blundered? Shall the administration be held guiltless of the lives of these eighteen brave men who simply obeyed orders? The awful responsibility can easily be located, and until it is, the entire administration—the president and his entire cabinet—should bear the odium and disgrace and shame. For Greely and his brave followers were absolutely free of fault.

## HOW TO PREVENT CHOLERA.

The authorities at Washington have at last decided that cholera can be brought to this country and that it is not a good thing to have in the house. Vigorous steps are to be taken to keep the plague out of the country; but it jumps so erratically that no circulars of the state department, not even a cordon of ships, can surely keep it out. We should not wholly depend upon governmental efforts. A ship with cholera on board is now anchored in the Mersey, and the French doctors admit that a land quarantine is inoperative. Dr. Koch said last week the disease would spread all over Europe, and the latest information sustains his prediction.

It is the duty of every city in this country to put itself in a defensive attitude. Sir Robert Rawlinson, a cholera expert who has in official capacities been through several seasons of the disease both in Europe and Asia, points out in a recent letter to the Pall Mall Gazette the best methods. The limit of cholera, he says, can always be specifically defined, as it does not spread broadcast over great areas, but strikes crowded seaports and travels along lines of greatest human intercourse, and the first and prime element of cholera is human life "massed on swampy or low undrained sites; having been long occupied, unceasingly fouled, and densely crowded;" and he adds, "but drain these sites, remove foul privies and cesspools, regulate the tenements, and at short intervals cleanse, ventilate and limewash the slums, and cholera, if introduced, will not spread." He concedes that main-sewering and house-draining should be thorough, but this is not enough. He places more reliance upon systematic and thorough scavenging. After providing for plenty of pure water in the house, perfect closet accommodation, and drains to remove soil and waste water, then the scavenger must do his work thoroughly. Water should be used without stint for all sanitary purposes. By hose and jet a daily thunder-shower should remove all that can be washed away, and all other offensive matter should be consumed by fire. In addition to these general precautions he suggests many important matters of detail, such as airy and roomy shed hospitals in open-field spaces, with plenty of fresh water; quicklime for covering heaps of refuse near dwellings; the cleansing and washing of courts and alleys; the ventilating and lime-washing (by force, if necessary) of crowded tenements and house-to-house inspection.

Mr. Rawlinson did not have Atlanta in mind when he wrote to the Pall Mall Gazette; but all he says about scavenging, and filth, and nauseous stenches, and the need of municipal action, apply as well to this city as to the cities he hoped to arouse to active efforts against the dread disease.

As hard drinkers the English are nowhere by the side of the Danes. Statistics show that in England the consumption of ardent spirits averages one gallon a head annually. In Denmark the average is four gallons. Notwithstand the wide difference between the two countries in the matter of drink the proportion of crime and pauperism in each is about the same.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette says "the disaster that befell the Greely party is attended by disgrace of the darkest character." Why, of course. The relief expeditions were planned and managed by the disgraced leaders of a disgraced party.

The style in which the organs treat respectable and conscientious republicans shows the real animus of those who desire to renew their four years' license to plunder and steal.

Silk culture in this country is still in the experimental stage, and the result is doubtful. Hon. John Ryle, an old silk manufacturer of Paterson, New Jersey, has recently visited the south with a view to encouraging the culture of silk among the colored population. The result of his tour is rather discouraging. He says that the silk growers in this country attempt too much, and unless they change their methods they will never accomplish anything. Mr. Ryle advises our silk growers to confine themselves to raising cocoons and the production of eggs for seed for the next dozen years. We must first make it an established fact that the supply is ready before the demand for pierced cocoons will be transferred from foreign countries to America. It will take years of cocoon raising before the reeling of silk can be made practicable here. It is worthy of note, however, that other experts differ with Mr. Ryle. Recently Mr. Virion des Lauriers has established in Moore county, N. C., a colony of Frenchmen who will devote themselves to silk culture. There are thirty families in the colony and 200,000 mulberry trees will be planted at once. Another French colony will shortly be located in North Carolina, and like their Moore county compatriots they will make a specialty of silkworm raising. Just why North Carolina should have been selected is not explained. It is generally believed that Georgia is as well suited to this industry as any state in the Union.

The silence of little Billy Chandler is awful. Perhaps he is engaged in the arduous duty of composing an open letter to Mr. Hendricks. The probability is, however, that little Billy has had quite enough of political polemics.

Colonel S. Romeo Reed, of Cincinnati, says that "the navy is not an ironclad navy." But how does Colonel S. Romeo Reed know? It may sometimes happen that Robeson sits down on a fireplug. Under such circumstances our navy is briefly and temporarily ironclad.

The celebrated whig-republican white man's party of Georgia has gone blackberry hunting.

The Blaine organs continue to discover that Thomas Nast has no natural humor. This was our opinion last year, but recently he has developed a very fine vein.

In the early days of the republic young men were as prominent in the council as in the field. Of the signers of the declaration of independence eighteen were under forty years of age, thirty two were under forty-five, and twenty-two were above that age. The author of the declaration was thirty-three, its chief defender on the floor of the continental congress was forty, and the president of the congress was thirty-nine.

A Mr. William Purcell, of Rochester, N. Y., has retired from the editorial chair because he cannot support Governor Cleveland. From his movements we should judge that William P. looks upon himself as a statesman. This being the case it was time for William to retire.

Dio Lewis says he is not dead. There is always some one ready to up and deny a pleasant rumor.

The magnetism of Mr. Blaine's campaign has drawn Private Dalzell into the whirlpool. When Insignificance becomes chaotic you may know it is time for the Keely motor to mote.

Mr. Evarts is one of the most enthusiastic Blaine men in the country. There is no doubt in our mind that this distinguished lawyer has been regularly retained by the republican campaign committee. There is an aroma about a large fee that Mr. Evarts could never resist, not even when he was secretary of state under Fraudy Hayes.

The victims of hay fever have discovered that there is no known cure for their annoying malady, but it will be some comfort to be assured that there is a way of warding off the disease. Dr. Dio Lewis who has been subject to hay fever for many years says that the general immunity enjoyed by women may be traced to their table temperance. Many men of sedentary habits eat as heartily as farm laborers during hot weather and there is little doubt that their table excesses bring on the fever. By adopting a vegetable diet, and exercising freely in the open air, the hay fever can be prevented in the majority of cases. This is one of the instances in which an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. When the disease once fastens itself upon a person, it is almost certain to strike him every year.

A new and singular disease has appeared in Europe. The person affected is compelled to imitate everything he hears and sees. An instance is given of a steward who saw his captain clap his hands and accidentally slip, falling on the deck. Instantly the steward clapped his hands and fell down in the same manner and position as the captain. It is to be hoped that this strange disease will not spread. It may not be of a serious character, but it must be very embarrassing.

During the rare moments when "Gath" enjoys a respite from the pangs of the dyspepsia, the twinges of the gout and the grip of his general cussedness, he shows a disposition to be liberal and fair-minded. At the Chicago convention he was delighted with the southerners. He says that there is a wonderfully taking manner about the southern man, probably due to the fact that he gives more time to human intercourse than the colder and more calculating northerner. One good thing about young southerners is their freedom from the objectionable habit of wearing eye-glasses. With young persons in the eastern towns eye-glasses seem to be a necessity, but just why nobody can tell. "Gath" has about come to the conclusion that the young man from the east wears eye-glasses because he is a fool. If there is any other excuse for the senseless habit it remains to be discovered.

It is understood that some of the organs propose to attack Governor Cleveland's morals. This will tend to make things lively for both Blaine and Arthur. We have no doubt the organs will take the sober second thought. Otherwise, there will be fun.

The name of the chairman of the republican national committee is now Jones. The day after the election it will be Smithereens.

It is stated that Grant is "sincerely for Blaine." This is very sad. Grant was "sincerely for" a great many people who fell into the pits dug by his distinguished firm.

In response to several inquiries from correspondents we would say that Mrs. I. M. Plowman, known to our readers and to the reading public as "Betsy Hamilton" writes for no Georgia publication but The Constitution. We desire to state, also, that she writes over no pseudonym but "Betsy Hamilton." The popularity of her letters have led to some feeble imitations, or, rather, to some feeble attempts at imitation. The original "Betsy Hamilton" letters are to be found only in these columns.

It is stated that M. Moncure D. Conway, who has been preaching in London for a number of years, has returned to this country for the purpose of becoming a democrat. Mr. Conway appears to be a man of unusual intelligence and discretion.

Private Dalzell is contributing the most elegant campaign poetry to the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. The melancholy touches in it seem to be the result of a combination between the Florida watermelon and western sentiment.

The zeal with which Mr. Halstead (seconded by Deacon Smith) is working for a place in the foreign service is commendable; but it is wasted. Mr. M. Halstead's instincts ought to tell him that Grover Cleveland will dispense patronage during the next four years.

### Atlanta Medical Journal.

We have inadvertently neglected to call attention to the Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal which has been on our table for some time. The Journal is edited by Dr. Willis F. Westmoreland, Dr. H. V. M. Miller, and Dr. James A. Gray, and its contributions to medical literature are second to those of no other periodical, and as authoritative. We need not speak of Drs. Westmoreland and Miller, whose names are widely known to the profession, but we take pleasure in saying that Dr. Gray, the managing editor, has infused a spirit of activity into the pages of the journal that might be profitably emulated by older publications. We heartily commend the journal to the medical profession. It issues from the presses of Messrs. James P. Harrison & Co.

### A Brave Policeman.

"Talk about your gallant police force," sneered a stranger to Fitzgoober. "I ran one of them nearly to death last night."

"What for?" asked Fitz.

"Because," answered the visitor, "I didn't care to be arrested in a strange town."

"Oh, I see now, you were in front of him?"

"Of course I was, what d'ye suppose I wanted to get behind him for?"

## POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Hendricks has a hair-trigger on his type-writer.

Mayor Low, of Brooklyn, will, it is understood, support Cleveland.

Buffalo will probably claim to have been the home of two presidents. Millard Fillmore lived there.

This is about the size of it: If Blaine is elected, the worst elements of the party will rule. If Cleveland is elected, the best elements of the party will rule.

Wall street declines to furnish money for Mr. Blaine's campaign. The candidate may yet have to go back to the business of editing a paper to get funds enough to carry on the war.

During the rush of the last day of the session two bills were passed for the relief of Marguerite Cassidy. One was the senate bill and the other from the house. Each appropriated $250 and they were both signed by the president.

Elections for state officers occur as follows: Alabama, August 4; Arkansas, September 1; Vermont, September 2; Maine, September 8; Georgia, October 1; Ohio and West Virginia, October 14.

About 1,400 men are employed on the state capitol at Albany, but 500 have got to be discharged on account of the insufficiency of the appropriation. Superintendent Perry asked for $1,400,000, but the senate cut it down to $1,000,000.

The duke of Hesse's morganatic marriage and its diverting sequel have led to a legal prosecution, instituted by the state prosecutor of Berlin, against the comic journal Schalk, "for having ridiculed and insulting a reigning federal prince."

Ex-Minister Sargent said to a reporter in Washington on Tuesday: "By the way, the very bad treatment the late German minister received at the hands of the government, the recall from this, a first-class mission, and appointment to a fourth-class one, was all owing to the friendship which existed between him and myself and the idea that he was too favorably disposed toward me."

The court of Alabama claims is on the point of completing a series of judgments, numbering between two and three thousand, the aggregate of the awards, including interest, being about $2,700,000. They will be submitted to the secretary of state for his certification within a week.

Hon. Erastus Brooks, of New York, says: "Governor Cleveland stands on the same plane as Bayard and Thurman. He is a strong man—a much stronger man than Blaine. He is a man people respect, and he will increase in strength every day of the canvass."

One of the bills which Governor Cleveland did not veto was for the punishment of the too impetuous baggage-smasher. It provides for a fine of $50 for each smash perpetrated by a baggage-man on a piece of plunder entrusted to his charge. Tourists should remember that their property is under the law's protection as soon as it enters New York state.

## ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

### Too Much for Us.

F. R. C., Starrsville, Ga.: Where did the phrase "cut your castings" originate, and what does it mean?

### The Methodists.

L. S., Washington, Ga.: Which is the largest religious denomination in the United States?

The Methodists, according to actual count.

### The New Orleans Exposition.

Old Subscriber, Thomaston, Ga: When does the exposition begin at New Orleans, and how long will it continue?

It will begin December 1st and will continue six months.

### How to Get It.

W. R. M., Jeffersonville, Ga.: Where can I get "The Treasury of Thought," by Maturin M. Ballon?

Send to any Atlanta bookseller. If he has not the book on hand he will order it for you.

### White's History of Georgia.

Thomas Cooper, Toccoa, Ga.: Having seen a notice in The Constitution a few days since asking where a copy of White's History of Georgia could be obtained, I write to say that I have a copy and would sell it. The back and fly leaves are off but the matter is all intact.

### The Excursion to Charleston.

Subscriber, West End, Ga.: When will the First Georgia regiment excurt to Charleston, and what will be the fare for members and friends of members?

On the 7th of August. The fare from Atlanta to Charleston and return will be $6.25.

### A Disreputable Scene.

Editors Constitution: The scene which was witnessed last night, just before dark, on that section of Peters street beginning at the grog shop by John Morris's store, and ending at the crossing of Haynes street, was disgraceful in every respect. Two-thirds of the men, white and black, were drunk, and marching up and down the sidewalk, were not only objects of loathing to decent people, but were sources of alarm and terror to ladies who were compelled to seek that route home. Profanity most shocking was poured forth from drunken lips. Within the territory mentioned, less than a hundred yards, there are three grog shops. Inside of three minutes the writer saw as many fights. Would it not be a good idea for the police to take charge of this spot, or is it the intention of the city authorities to revive the historic reputation of Snake nation in its old haunts.

Resident.

### A Word for Big Bony Women.

Anxious, Atlanta, Ga: A reader of your valuable paper desires to know why it is that every one, and newspaper men in particular, make all their heroines little. I don't remember ever having seen anything smart credited to a woman unless she was "a pretty little woman," or "a brave little woman," or "a lovely little woman." Can or cannot a big, bony, ugly woman do anything clever?

Charles Reade's heroines are all large, tall women, on the Juno order. Some of Walter Scott's heroines are "big, bony and ugly." A woman's size and appearance have nothing to do with her cleverness. Some of the ugliest woman in the world's history were the brightest and most influential, for instance Madame de Stael. It is not strange that newspaper men should speak of "little women." As a rule women are of smaller stature than men.

### The Trouble With Cleveland.

From the Portland, Me., Advertiser.

The real trouble is that he has faithfully served the state and disappointed the party spoilsmen.

### Hot for the Fray.

From the Philadelphia Times.

The vice-presidential candidate, hot for the fray, would bring on a picket fight before breakfast.

### Negro Insolence.

A GENTLEMAN STOPPED IN HIS BUGGY TO LET A PROCESSION PASS.

Macon, July 19.—[Special.]—The negroe's knowledge of the law is much greater than he shows but there are times when he takes it in his own hands and reaps the consequences—a case occurred here to-day.

Mr. W. E. Berkett was on his way to the city in a buggy accompanied by his sister, they had reached the bridge over the Ocmulgee crossing to East Macon, as the horse entered the shelter he was hailed by a society of negroes going to a picnic who had overtaken him. He paid no attention and suddenly four stalwart negroes rushed up and took his horse by the bridle and held him until the procession had passed. He was powerless to prevent it, his whip having been left at home, did not have it to use and for the sake of his sister's feelings he sat calmly and waited.

He was very indignant and came at once to police headquarters and laid the matter before the officers. Officers Drew and Mosely accompanied him to the park, where two of them were arrested, Clark Ford and Anderson Massey, and placed in the barracks. Monday the law will be meted out to them as they deserve. The society that detained Mr. Berkett was the Sisters of Zion, commanded by Rev. Joshua Epping, who will probably be arrested also.

### Bibb County Politics.

COLONEL HARDEMAN WILL NOT OPPOSE BLOUNT.

Macon, July 19.—[Special.]—Bibb county politics are beginning to attract the attention of the average voter, and speculations are being made as to who the candidates will be for the public suffrage.

In the legislative race the contest will be warm, and some fine political maneuvering will be brought out. There are already enough candidates in the field to cause it to be lively. In the city elections the race for mayor will be lively enough for everybody to have fun. The prominent candidates are Messrs. S. S. Dunlop and Daisey Price—two men who have legions of friends.

COLONEL HARDEMAN NOT A CANDIDATE.

In the congressional race it now seems that Colonel Blount will have a walk over for congress from this district. Colonel Hardeman said to-day: "I am not a candidate, and will not run. I shall vote for Blount and support him. I have not been a candidate, and the Georgia delegation all knew in Washington that I was not going to run four months ago."

"What are you going to do, colonel?"

"I do not know. I have made no plans yet, but I am not going to run for congress, that is sure."

### The County Commissioners.

AN ADDITION OF GROUND PURCHASED FOR THE NEW JAIL.

Macon, July 19.—[Special.]—The board of county commissioners held a meeting to-day and decided to purchase an additional piece of ground for the location of the new jail on Mclberry street. The lot is 90x100, which added to the former purchase of 60x100, gives the county a site that is unequalled. The former ground was considered enough for the site, but as the county is to have a number one jail, and to be built for the future growth of Macon and county, it was decided that it would not be extravagant to invest further. It gives the location of the building a fine position, and will improve property and rent in that section of the city.

### Macon's Health.

COMPARATIVELY NO SICKNESS IS THE VERDICT OF THE PHYSICIANS.

Macon, July 19.—[Special.]—Macon is enjoying splendid health this summer. The weather is exceedingly warm. The thermometer ranges from 90 to 96 every day, and comparatively little sickness is reported. Dr. Chas. H. Hall, an eminent physician of the place, said to-day, I have not seen a healthier month of July in some time before. A meeting of physicians of the city composed of about 25 met at my residence a few evenings since and decided that it was the healthiest city of twenty-five thousand people in the country. There are 40 of us in Macon and 17 drug stores and I do not see what we are going to do.

# MATTERS IN MACON.

## THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE COTTON SEASON.

**What the Warehouses are Doing—A Case of Negro Insolence—Bibb County Politics—The Public Schools—Macon's Health—Change of Messrs. J. P. Stevens & Co., Etc.**

Macon, July 19.—[Special.]—The approaching cotton season is the general topic among warehousemen, farmers and merchants. All three are looking forward with unusual anxiety for its approach. The cotton men are busily preparing for the incoming staple, the merchants buying large stocks of goods and the farmers jubilant over their bright prospects. A walk through the warehouses of Macon to-day reveals much activity on the part of the owner to get in shipshape for the approaching season.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND JONES

are making improvements to the amount of about four thousand dollars. Their warehouse is being fitted up with all the requirements of the insurance convention. They will build a two story office and other improvements. Mr. Jones, of the firm, said: "We consider the outlook most promising and anticipate a good season. The farmers are jubilant and we expect close payments. Our house has a capacity of 5,000, and is the best fitted up warehouse in the city. Cotton will open at 11 cents. I do not think there will be much delay on the part of the farmers in settling. We have had to advance them much less than last year—say 33 per cent less.

W. B. SPARKS

will improve his warehouse and will build a handsome office in it, and is fitting it up to all requirements of the insurance men. The capacity is 5,500 and has four men employed. He thinks the season will be two weeks late and will open at ten cents. He has run the farmers for about $135,000, and looks for close settlements.

A. B. ADAMS & SON

will make improvements and increase their business. Their warehouse has a capacity of 2,000 storage and handle about 5,500 bales, runs the farmers to extent of $20,000 and looks for every dollar of it. Thinks cotton will be two weeks late and open at 10¼ to 10½.

MESSRS. HARDEMAN & GIBSON

think it too early to judge the outlook, but expects good season and to open at 10 cents. The warehouse will store 5,000 bales.

MR. J. S. STEWART.

Mr. J. A. Davis of this firm said that the outlook was not so bright and the crop would be cut off 20 per cent. Their customers did not report cheerfully. Thinks season will open at 11 cents. Runs farmers in sum of $6,600, and looks for fair collections.

FLANDERS BROS.

will not improve, except to provide against fire. Handles much railroad cotton; storage capacity of 5,000, and will handle 15,000 bales. Mr. R. H. Flanders, of the firm, said: "If what our customers report is true, there will be an increase of 15 per cent in the cotton business here this season. We have $100,000 out and expect to make close settlements. The farmers are in good spirits and cotton will open at 10½ to 10¾c.

C. B. & B. E. WILLINGHAM.

This company will have a number of improvements including a new office. Mr. Calder B. Willingham, of the firm, said: "The people are in better condition to pay their indebtedness than they have been in years, and have realized the situation. The corn crops of middle Georgia are unprecedently fine, and the cotton is in good condition. The people can afford to sell cotton for 9 to 9½ cents, and I believe it will be opened at these figures. I expect the receipts to reach 70,000."

MESSRS. COLEMAN & NEWSOME

have had their warehouse placed in thorough repairs and will open the season with capacity of 6,000 bales, and will have eight men to do the business. The gentlemen of the firm do not think the season will open with price less than ten cents. They think the prospects are better than have been in several years, and expect a large yield. It has taken less to run the farmers this year, and it is regarded as a good sign. This firm runs their customers to the extent of $200,000, and anticipate a good season with a better condition of the country, afterwards.

ENGLISH & HUGUENEN

expect to do a good business the coming season and to compress large quantities. The firm compressed 38,000 last year, and began as late as the 4th of October. Their compress is one of the best in the southern states, and has done much to promote the interests of cotton men in this section, notwithstanding the opposition will do an increased business.

WHAT MR. HAZELHURST SAYS.

Mr. Hazelhurst, of Messrs. Walton, Whann & Co., said: The condition of the cotton is better than has been known in sometime, the crop is damaged somewhat by the excessive rains, but taking the addition planted and the outlook, we expect a large yield. Our house anticipates fine collections and feel sanguine of their ability to square up in time. I think the season will open at 9½c., because the fine grain crop will help the farmers to use their cotton to pay their indebtedness, and they can afford to sell for less than 10c.

### Examination of Applicants.

Macon, July 19.—[Special.]—To-day Professor Zettler, superintendent of public schools, is examining applicants for the position of teachers in the county department of the public schools. The examination took place in the Mulberry street school. There were twelve applicants to-day, six colored and six white. The election will take place next Tuesday. There will be possibly one successful applicant—successful of the whites, and not one of the blacks.

### The Macon Gun Club.

A GUN CLUB TO BE ORGANIZED TO VISIT SAVANNAH THE 19TH.

Macon July 19—[Special.]—Macon is stirred up on the shooting subject, and will enter a team in the approaching interstate clay pigeon tournament under the auspicies of the Chatham Gun club in Savannah the 28th and 29th of July. The following notice was sent out to-day: "You are requested to meet at the engine house Defiance No. 5, Monday, the 21st, at 8 p. m., to reorganize the Macon Gun club, and consider the feasibility of entering a team in the first interstate clay pigeon tournament at Savannah, July 28th and 29th, by special request of the Savannah gun club."

Judge Matt R. Freeman has the matter in charge and will make it a success.

### Firm Dissolution.

MESSRS. J. P. STEVENS & CO. DISSOLVE.

Macon, July 19.—[Special.]—The well-known firm of J. P. Stevens & Co. changed hands to-day. Mr. L. O. Stevens, formerly of J. P. Stevens & Co., Atlanta, purchased the interest of Messrs. J. P. Stevens & Co., of Atlanta, in the Macon branch of the business. The new firm will be Messrs. Williams & Stevens, both former partners.

### Personal Mention.

AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST IN THE CITY.

Macon, July 19.—[Special.]—Mr. J. Wingfield Nisbet has returned from Washington city, where he has been spending some time. He will enter his law office with a vim and build the large practice he deserves.

Rev. Dr. Warren of the First Baptist church has returned from Gainesville fully recuperated from his late indisposition. He has many friends who are glad to see him look so well.

Mr. J. G. Griffin, of Atlanta, general freight agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, spent the day in the city on business connected with his road.

Mrs. Dr. P. H. Wright, accompanied by her son, left for Eatonton to-day, where she will spend a few pleasant days with relatives.

The colored secret societies of Macon had a big picnic at the park to-day. They paraded the streets with plumes and banners gay and attracted much attention in their march.

Miss Rosa Beck, of Griffin, passed through the city to-night for home, after a pleasant visit to friends in Columbus.

Miss Mamie Flanders, of East Macon, returned from Washington city to-night, where she has been attending school.

To-morrow at 5:30 p. m. there will be a number of persons baptized in the Central pond, East Macon. A large crowd will go over from the city.

Another walker for the Atlanta match developed to-day; his name is Berlant and is a Russian Jew. He has his entrance fee waiting, and if he is allowed to enter will sift sand in some body's eyes.

Wynton.

# THE WORLD'S PLAGU

## THE CITY OFFICIALS OF MARS LES DESERTING THEIR POST

**The Death Record Rapidly Growing—Three of Cholera in Paris—The Death Ship in Mersey — Precautions in the United States—News from the Old World.**

Washington, July 19.—At the meeting cabinet yesterday, it was decided to take p and vigorous measures to prevent the int tion of cholera into the United States. Stat treasury departments will act in conjunct enforcing the regulations which are to be p ed. The vessels of the revenue marine s will establish a cordon along the coast to p the landing of all vessels from foreign ports do not possess clean bills of health.

DIRECTIONS FROM THE HEALTH BUREAU.

The surgeon general of the marine ho service has telegraphed the health authori New Orleans that the secretary of the tr has directed the vessels of the revenue m service to patrol the coasts of the United including the gulf coast, as a precautionary ure against cholera. It is expected th president will issue an executive order th ternoon, calling attention to the necessit more stringent precautions against the int tion of cholera, and urging the greatest vig on the part of agents of the government, bo home and abroad. Quarantine will proba established against Canada, and also a Mexico, in which latter place there is repor epidemic of yellow fever. The epidemic fu which there is an unexpended balance of 78,000, will be utilized by authorities for these purpoes.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

By the president of the United States of ica—a proclamation: While the quarantin ulations are committed to the several state general government has reposed certain p in the president, to be used at his discreti preventing threatened epidemics. Feeling be my duty I hereby call upon all persons under existing systems in the several state intrusted with the execution of quarantine lations, to be diligent and on the alert in or prevent the introduction of the pestilence we all regret to learn has made its appearan some of the countries of Europe, between and the ports of the United States interes direct and frequent. I further advise the cities and towns on the lines of communication, by sound sa regulations and the promoting cleanliness be prepared to resist power of the disease and to mitigate its se and further direct the consuls of the States, in the ports where pestilence has m make its appearance, to exercise vigilen carrying out the instructions heretofore and in communicating to the government United States any information of value r to the progress or treatment of the disease.

THE CHOLERA RECORD.

Paris, July 19.—The deaths in Marseilles cholera last night numbered 30. In Toulon were 17 deaths from cholera last night.

The public officials of Marseilles have b panic stricken because of the failure to che spread of the cholera and are fleeing. Ther six deaths from cholera at Orleans yesterd Toulon, the shopkeepers are closing their lishments. The flight of the residents fro is universal. Men stationed at the arsen leaving.

There have been five deaths in Marseilles cholera since 9 o'clock this morning. T tients who were suffering with the disease been cured and have left the hospital.

Three cases of cholera in Paris were re to-day. Two of them proved fatal. Ther been five deaths from the disease in the mument of the lower Alps. The fumigation railway stations at Toulon, Marseilles and has been discontinued, as it has proved a precaution.

The steamer St. Dunstan, which arrived Mersey yesterday from Marseilles, after losi person from cholera during the voyage, ha twice disinfected. The stores which she t board at Marseilles, have been disinfecte her water bilge been pumped out.

YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA.

Havana, July 19.—Twenty-nine deaths yellow fever occurred here during the week to-day.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

Paris, July 19.—Prime minister Ferry explained to the cabinet the condition of negation between France and China. He said it appeared to be certain that China would shortly satisfy France as to the indemnity demanded.

### The Relief of General Gordon.

London, July 19.—Preparations for the e tion to Khartoum, by way of Suakim and are nearing completion. A train of gauge trucks and passenger carriages for a over the desert to Berber have been ship the royal arsenal for Suakim. The pa trucks will each carry twelve soldiers and man. They are iron clad and have loop-h the sides. The war office is inviting n missioned officers to volunteer for service autumn campaign in Egypt.

Berlin, July 19.—Dr. Schweinfurth, an traveller, who yesterday made an ap England to rescue General Gordon, tele to-day that he has received details of Gordon's position through an indirect from the Nubians. The date of the news certain, but is believed to be recent.

### Annistonians in Talladega.

Talladega, Ala., July 19.—[Special.]—A number of Annistonians having availed selves of the opportunity boarded the spe cursion train running from Anniston to Ta to-day, over the A. and A. road, and enj day of peace and pleasure in the cool and i air of the Highland city. Their baseball bo beaten by our club, eleven to sixteen.

### Mad Dogs in Anniston.

Anniston, July 19.—[Special.]—Mad dog to be prolific in this section. Two more w covered to-day. One is now in dog-heave other has been muzzled and tied. The cit cil has taken action in regard to dogs run large, and Marshal Hunter is making prepa to annihilate all such.

Two fights have occurred in the city this

The removal of the courthouse to Anni getting this county somewhat stirred up.

In my telegram the other day concerni Ben Wyly, the printer substituted the w signed for resigned—quite a different thing

### Bank Statement.

New York, July 18.—The weekly state the associated banks shows the following c

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans decrease | $ |
| Specie increase | |
| Legal tender increase | |
| Deposits increase | |
| Circulation decrease | |
| Reserve increase | |

Banks now hold $28,167,775 in excess of quirements.

### The Burnham Grate Company.

Birmingham, Ala., July 19.—The Burnha company received plans for the foundry b which will be erected here this summer, will manufacture Burnham's patent grates, hollowware and mantles.

### Picked Up in South Carolina.

Advices have been received in this city effect that John Delvaux, who figured to s tent in northern and middle Georgia, h arrested at Spartanburg, S. C. He is charg swindling a gentlemen out of $300.

## FOREIGN BREVITIES.

The French chamber of deputies has pa divorce bill as amended by the senate.

The emperor of Germany will leave where he is now sojourning on August will meet the emperor of Austria at Ischl.

The Russian military train on Baker has been attacked by Persian robbers, wh the Cossacks guarding it and wounded mainder.

The British bark Vicksburg, Captain which sailed from Quebec May 30th for Le been wrecked. Nine persons were drowne

The Swiss federal council has approved withdrawal of Switzerland from the Latin tary convention.

The committee of the bundersrath has to include Bremen in the German custom tier line at the same time that Hamburg cluded.

### Out of Politics.

From a New York Letter.

"No wonder Senator Conkling is glad to of politics," said my friend; "he is now the most popular men in New York. He joined the Manhattan club, the fifth club longs to in New York, and is making an e 000 a year at his profession. The stern, an and thoughtful Conkling of other days ha way to as bright and genial a man as can b n New York.

# MATTERS IN MACON.

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will improve his warehouse and will build a handsome office in it, and is fitting it up to all requirements of the insurance men. The capacity is 5,500 and has four men employed. He thinks the season will be two weeks late and will open at ten cents. He has run the farmers for about $135,000, and looks for close settlements.

A. B. ADAMS & SON

will make improvements and increase their business. Their warehouse has a capacity of 2,000 storage and handle about 5,500 bales, runs the farmers to extent of $20,000 and looks for every dollar of it. Thinks cotton will be two weeks late and open at 10¼ to 10½.

MESSRS. HARDEMAN & GIBSON

think it too early to judge the outlook, but expect good season and to open at 10 cents. The warehouse will store 5,000 bales.

MR. J. S. STEWART.

Mr. J. A. Davis of this firm said that the outlook was not so bright and the crop would be cut off 20 per cent. Their customers did not report cheerfully. Thinks season will open at 11 cents. Runs farmers in sum of $6,000, and looks for fair collections.

FLANDERS BROS.

will not improve, except to provide against fire. Handles much railroad cotton; storage capacity of 5,000, and will handle 15,000 bales. Mr. R. H. Flanders, of the firm, said: "If what our customers report is true, there will be an increase of 15 per cent in the cotton business here this season. We have $100,000 out and expect to make close settlements. The farmers are in good spirits and cotton will open at 10¼ to 10¾c.

C. B. & R. E. WILLINGHAM.

This company will have a number of improvements including a new office. Mr. Calder B. Willingham, of the firm, said: "The people are in better condition to pay their indebtedness than they have been in years, and have realized the situation. The corn crops of middle Georgia are unprecedently fine, and the cotton is in good condition. The people can afford to sell cotton for 9 to 9½ cents, and I believe it will be opened at these figures. I expect the receipts to reach [illegible],000."

MESSRS. COLEMAN & NEWSOME

have had their warehouse placed in thorough repairs and will open the season with capacity of [illegible],000 bales, and will have eight men to do the business. The gentlemen of the firm do not think the season will open with price less than ten cents. They think the prospects are better than have been in several years, and expect a large yield. It has taken less to run the farmers this year, and it is regarded as a good sign. This firm runs their customers to the extent of $200,000, and anticipate a good season with a better condition of the country, afterwards.

ENGLISH & HUGUENEN

expect to do a good business the coming season and to compress large quantities. The firm compressed 38,000 last year, and began as late as the [illegible] of October. Their compress is one of the best in the southern states, and has done much to promote the interests of cotton men in this section, notwithstanding the opposition will do an increased business.

WHAT MR. HAZELHURST SAYS.

Mr. Hazelhurst, of Messrs. Walton, Whann & Co., said: "The condition of the cotton is better than has been known in sometime, [illegible] crop is damaged somewhat by the excessive rains, but taking the addition planted and the outlook, we expect a large yield. Our house anticipates fine collections and feel sanguine of their ability to square up in time. I think the season will open at 9½c., because the [illegible] grain crop will help the farmers to use their cotton to pay their indebtedness, and they can afford to sell for less than 10c.

### Examination of Applicants.

MACON, July 19.—[Special.]—To-day Professor [illegible]ttler, superintendent of public schools, is examining applicants for the position of teachers in the county department of the public schools. The examination took place in the Mulberry street school. There were twelve applicants to-day, six colored and six white. The election will take place next Tuesday. There will be possibly one successful applicant—successful of the whites, and [illegible] one of the blacks.

### The Macon Gun Club.

A GUN CLUB TO BE ORGANIZED TO VISIT SAVANNAH THE 19TH.

MACON, July 19—[Special.]—Macon is stirred up on the shooting subject, and will enter a team in the approaching interstate clay pigeon tournament under the auspices of the Chatham Gun club in Savannah the 28th and 29th of July. The following notice was sent out to-day: "You are requested to meet at the engine house Defiance No. 5, Monday, the 21st, at 8 p. m., to reorganize the Macon Gun club, and consider the feasibility of entering a team in the first interstate clay pigeon tournament at Savannah, July 28th and 29th, by special request of the Savannah gun club." Judge Matt R. Freeman has the matter in charge and will make it a success.

### Firm Dissolution.

MESSRS. J. P. STEVENS & CO. DISSOLVE.

MACON, July 19.—[Special.]—The well-known firm of J. P. Stevens & Co. changed hands to-day. [illegible] L. O. Stevens, formerly of J. P. Stevens & Co., Atlanta, purchased the interest of Messrs. J. P. Stevens & Co., of Atlanta, in the Macon branch of the business. The new firm will be Messrs. Wil[illegible] & Stevens, both former partners.

### Personal Mention.

AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST IN THE CITY.

MACON, July 19.—[Special.]—Mr. J. Wingfield [illegible]bet has returned from Washington city, where he has been spending some time. He will enter his law office with a vim and build the large practice he deserves.

Rev. Dr. Warren of the First Baptist church has returned from Gainesville fully recuperated from his late indisposition. He has many friends who are glad to see him look so well.

Mr. J. G. Griffin, of Atlanta, general freight agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, spent the day in the city on business connected with his road.

Mrs. Dr. P. H. Wright, accompanied by her son, left for Eatonton to-day, where she will spend a few pleasant days with relatives.

The colored secret societies of Macon had a big picnic at the park to-day. They paraded the streets with plumes and banners gay and attracted much attention in their march.

Miss Rosa Beck, of Griffin, passed through the city to-night for home, after a pleasant visit to friends in Columbus.

Miss Mamie Flanders, of East Macon, returned from Washington city to-night, where she has been attending school.

To-morrow at 5:30 p. m. there will be a number of persons baptized in the Central pond, East Macon. A large crowd will go over from the city.

Another walker for the Atlanta match developed to-day; his name is Berlant and is a Russian [illegible]. He has his entrance fee waiting, and if he is allowed to enter will sift sand in some body's [illegible].

WYNTON.

# THE WORLD'S PLAGUE.

## THE CITY OFFICIALS OF MARSEILLES DESERTING THEIR POSTS.

**The Death Record Rapidly Growing—Three Cases of Cholera in Paris—The Death Ship in the Mersey — Precautions in the United States—News from the Old World.**

WASHINGTON, July 19.—At the meeting of the cabinet yesterday, it was decided to take prompt and vigorous measures to prevent the introduction of cholera into the United States. State and treasury departments will act in conjunction in enforcing the regulations which are to be prepared. The vessels of the revenue marine service will establish a cordon along the coast to prevent the landing of all vessels from foreign ports which do not possess clean bills of health.

DIRECTIONS FROM THE HEALTH BUREAU.

The surgeon general of the marine hospital service has telegraphed the health authorities at New Orleans that the secretary of the treasury has directed the vessels of the revenue marine service to patrol the coasts of the United States, including the gulf coast, as a precautionary measure against cholera. It is expected that the president will issue an executive order this afternoon, calling attention to the necessity for more stringent precautions against the introduction of cholera, and urging the greatest vigilance on the part of agents of the government, both at home and abroad. Quarantine will probably be established against Canada, and also against Mexico, in which latter place there is reported an epidemic of yellow fever. The epidemic fund, of which there is an unexpended balance of about 78,000, will be utilized by the authorities for these purposes.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

By the president of the United States of America—a proclamation: While the quarantine regulations are committed to the several states, the general government has reposed certain powers in the president, to be used at his discretion in preventing threatened epidemics. Feeling it to be my duty I hereby call upon all persons who, under existing systems in the several states, are intrusted with the execution of quarantine regulations, to be diligent and on the alert in order to prevent the introduction of the pestilence which we all regret to learn has made its appearance in some of the countries of Europe, between which and the ports of the United States interests are direct and frequent. I further advise that the cities and towns on the lines of intercommunication, by sound sanitary regulations and the promoting of cleanliness be prepared to resist the power of the disease and to mitigate its severity and further direct the consuls of the United States, in the ports where postilence has made or make its appearance, to exercise vigilence in carrying out the instructions heretofore given and in communicating to the government of the United States any information of value relating to the progress or treatment of the disease.

THE CHOLERA RECORD.

PARIS, July 19.—The deaths in Marseilles from cholera last night numbered 30. In Toulon there were 17 deaths from cholera last night.

The public officials of Marseilles have become panic stricken because of the failure to check the spread of the cholera and are fleeing. There were six deaths from cholera at Orleans yesterday. In Toulon, the shopkeepers are closing their establishments. The flight of the residents from town is universal. Men stationed at the arsenal are leaving.

There have been five deaths in Marseilles from cholera since 9 o'clock this morning. Ten patients who were suffering with the disease have been cured and have left the hospital.

Three cases of cholera in Paris were reported to-day. Two of them proved fatal. There have been five deaths from the disease in the department of the lower Alps. The fumigation of the railway stations at Toulon, Marseilles and Paris has been discontinued, as it has proved a useless precaution.

The steamer St. Dunstan, which arrived in the Mersey yesterdry from Marseilles, after losing two person from cholera during the voyage, has been twice disinfected. The stores which she took on board at Marseilles, have been disinfected, and her water bilge been pumped out.

YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA.

HAVANA, July 19.—Twenty-nine deaths from yellow fever occurred here during the week ended to-day.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

PARIS, July 19.—Prime minister Ferry to-day explained to the cabinet the condition of the negation between France and China. He said it appeared to be certain that China would shortly satisfy France as to the indemnity demanded.

### The Relief of General Gordon.

LONDON, July 19.—Preparations for the expedition to Khartoum, by way of Suakim and Berber, are nearing completion. A train of narrow gauge trucks and passenger carriages for a railway over the desert to Berber have been shipped at the royal arsenal for Suakim. The passenger trucks will each carry twelve soldiers and a brakman. They are iron clad and have loop-holes at the sides. The war office is inviting noncommissioned officers to volunteer for service in the autumn campaign in Egypt.

BERLIN, July 19.—Dr. Schweinfurth, an African traveller, who yesterday made an appeal to England to rescue General Gordon, telegraphs to-day that he has received details of General Gordon's position through an indirect source from the Nubians. The date of the news is uncertain, but is believed to be recent.

### Annistonians in Talladega.

TALLADEGA, Ala., July. 19.—[Special.]—A large number of Annistonians having availed themselves of the opportunity boarded the special excursion train running from Anniston to Talladega to-day, over the A. and A. road, and enjoyed a day of peace and pleasure in the cool and inviting air of the Highland city. Their baseball boys were beaten by our club, eleven to sixteen.

### Mad Dogs in Anniston.

ANNISTON, July 19.—[Special.]—Mad dogs seem to be prolific in this section. Two more were discovered to-day. One is now in dog-heaven, the other has been muzzled and tied. The city council has taken action in regard to dogs running at large, and Marshal Hunter is making preparations to annihilate all such.

Two fights have occurred in the city this week.

The removal of the courthouse to Anniston is getting this county somewhat stirred up.

In my telegram the other day concerning Mr. Ben Wyly, the printer substituted the word assigned for resigned—quite a different thing.

### Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The weekly statement of the associated banks shows the following changes:

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans decrease | $ 1,213,400 |
| Specie increase | 4,119,[illegible] |
| Legal tender increase | [illegible] |
| Deposits increase | 5,2[illegible] |
| Circulation decrease | [illegible] |
| Reserve increase | 4,5[illegible] |

Banks now hold $28,167,775 in excess of legal requirements.

### The Burnham Grate Company.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 19.—The Burnham Grate company received plans for the foundry building which will be erected here this summer. They will manufacture Burnham's patent grates, stoves, hollowware and mantles.

### Picked Up in South Carolina.

Advices have been received in this city to the effect that John Delvaux, who figured to some extent in northern and middle Georgia, has been arrested at Spartanburg, S. C. He is charged with swindling a gentlemen out of $300.

## FOREIGN BREVITIES.

The French chamber of deputies has passed the divorce bill as amended by the senate.

The emperor of Germany will leave Gastein, where he is now sojourning on August 5th. He will meet the emperor of Austria at Ischl.

The Russian military train on Baker railway has been attacked by Persian robbers, who killed the Cossacks guarding it and wounded the remainder.

The British bark Vicksburg, Captain Watson, which sailed from Quebec May 30th for Leith, has been wrecked. Nine persons were drowned.

The Swiss federal council has approved of the withdrawal of Switzerland from the Latin monetary convention.

The committee of the bundersrath has decided to include Bremen in the German customs frontier line at the same time that Hamburg is included.

### Out of Politics.

From a New York Letter.

"No wonder Senator Conkling is glad to get out of politics," said my friend; "he is now one of the most popular men in New York. He has just joined the Manhattan club, the fifth club he belongs to in New York, and is making an easy $25,000 a year at his profession. The stern, ambitious and thoughtful Conkling of other days has given way to as bright and genial a man as can be found in New York.

## FEMININE AGILITY.

**A Vivid Picture of the Fashionably Constructed Girl in the act of Climbing a Fence.**

From the San Francisco Examiner.

Did you ever see a girl trying to climb a fence? It is more of a show than a circus with a whitewashed elephant. This is the way she does it:

First she looks around to find out whether any body is in sight. Then, if the coast is clear, she puts one foot on the second rail of the fence and looks around again. Then she gives a little hop and gets her other foot up on the second rail. Here she stops for a moment to rest and straighten her hat.

The next maneuver is the critical one—to get one foot up over the top rail. She steadies herself for a moment, then gives a quick little upward kick that does not quite reach the mark, but causes her to jump down on the ground again with a tiny scream and tuck her clothes in all around her. Again she surveys the surrounding country and again hops up on the second rail.

This time she is bolder and throws her foot clear to the top of the fence, where it catches by the heel on the top rail. It is now or never with her then—something must be done instanter. Grasping the top rail with all her might she pulls herself till she sits astraddle of the fence, with the landscape spread out beneath her like a map. If anybody appears in sight she just drops off the fence as if she had been shot, and gathers herself up when she gets there.

If the coast continues clear, she proceeds in a very leisurely manner to get down on the other side of the fence. First, she turns around, facing the way she came, and feels backward with the foot which is already over the fence for a good steady, reliable rail. Having found such a rail, she plants herself upon it and sets to work to get the other foot over the fence.

This is a very difficult and embarrassing piece of strategy, and a good many girls will sit on the top of a fence half a day before they will attempt it. Some will even stay there till a horrid man comes along and lifts them off. Not so the truly courageous girl—she who is no more afraid to climb a fence than to sit in the same room with a mousetrap. She will never give up the fort till she gets off that fence in the ancient and honorable manner of her sex.

She grasps the top rail and leans as far back as her arms will allow, and then tries to coax the refractory limb over after her. Alas! it is too long, and she jumps back astraddle, with a little laugh, and tucks her skirts around her again. After a brief rest, she tries another wrinkle. She lies down flat on her face on the top rail, and tries to slide off sideways, as she has often seen her little brother do.

This would be all well enough, and would place her on terra firma again, if she only had the courage to carry out her intention. But just as she is about to slip off, pallid fear seizes her. She screams, rights up, and straddles the fence once more.

This kind of thing continues for five or ten minutes. Then the fair acrobat begins to get wrathy. She looks at the ground, only three or four feet away, and makes up her mind she will reach it some way or die. Die she will have to, sometime, anyway.

So she settles her hat on her head with a determined look, steps back on the reliable rail, and with a mighty effort draws back her other foot to the very edge of the top rail, like an archer drawing an arrow to the head.

Oh, if it only were not for that French heel she would be free. But, alas, it holds her there with the dull persistency of fate. A look of terror and despair comes over her countenance: her eyes stick out like buttons. She gives a quick backward leap and lets go.

What surprise, what delight! She finds herself alighting, right side up with care, on the soft turf without so much as a feather jostled in her hat. She can't imagine how it happened so. She fully expected to be picked up a complete wreck and carried home to die among her sorrowing friends. But now that she is really safe and sound upon the dear old earth again, she looks up with unspeakable gratitude to the clear blue sky; then brushing her skirts and beating them down so that they will hang straight, she vows that should she ever have occasion to go cross lots again she will either go in a balloon or else have a young man along to pull down the fence.

### Attention Athletic Club.

The members of the Athletic First Nine and the Reserved Nine are requested to meet at the athletic club grounds on Monday afternoon at 6:30 o'clock.

The members of the Atlanta glassball club are requested to meet at the Athletic club grounds at 6 o'clock Monday afternoon.

The bicycle riders of Atlanta are requested to meet at the same place at 5 o'clock on the same evening.

The members of the Atlanta Lacrosse club are also requested to meet at the Athletic club ground at 5:30 o'clock, Monday afternoon.

To the grounds, take Peachtree street cars to North avenue and walk one block to West Peachtree street.

### Capital City Club.

There was a special meeting of the Capital City club last night with a good attendance. The arrangements for removal to the James mansion were announced to be complete. The $5,000 for the first payment has been paid and the $6,000 due next January has been subscribed. The new home is being prepared for the occupancy of the club. It will be fitted up in magnificent style and in a few days will pass into the hands of its future owners who mean to make it a historic building in Atlanta.

### Dr. Tom Raines's Illness.

Late last night Dr. Tom Raines was exceedingly ill. The physicians attending him have abandoned all hopes of his recovery. Dr. Raines has been ill for several weeks.

### James's Compromise.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: In the communication published in THE CONSTITUTION of the 18th in regard to the James settlement are some statements which the writer thinks demand an answer from the promoters of the compromise, as the article does state fairly the scheme nor the manner in which the corporators expect to protect the interests of all concerned. It is a well known fact that if this estate goes into the hands of a receiver, it will require money to pay his fees and pay costs and attorneys' fees growing out of such suits. This money will have to come out of the estate, which any sensible man can see will materially lessen the amount to be distributed among the creditors. If the purpose of this bill, filed in the federal court, had for its primary object the subjecting of other property and bringing it into the estate, then the creditors could see some reason in the fight made; but it has no such object—it simply claims that a very large majority of the creditors of Mr. James shall not have any thing to say about a settlement, but into court it must and shall go. The amount represented in this bill is a paltry sum in comparison to the amount that has agreed to a compromise, and the owners of this claim being independent can afford to wait on the distribution of the money at the hands of a receiver, but a very large majority of the creditors are either poor men or men in business of limited means, who cannot afford to wait without being very much cramped. By the compromise, the funds on hand will at once go into circulation, and in a very short time as much more, or very nearly, could be realized from the estate for a like purpose; but, you put the matter into the hands of a receiver and no one can tell how or when any sum will be distributed. The corporation propose to take the real estate at a fair valuation, or, if it is sold, to make it bring its full value. If the property is sold under the compromise, it will be sold fairly, and the creditors cannot make it sell fairly or bring its full value except by pooling their interest, in this respect, the very charge that the bill makes, that the property will not be sold fairly does not bear upon its face the true purpose of the corporation, for if it were sold now in any other manner it could not be sold at a fair price.

F.

### The Things That Have Been.

There are no eggs in last year's nest,<br>
" " " buttons " " " vest;<br>
" " " strength " " " muscle,<br>
" " " news " " " bustle.<br>
—Churubusco People.

### A Thought from My Cigar.

Last evening in the crimson glow,<br>
While puffing my cigar,<br>
A ring of smoke went curling up<br>
In airy space afar.

How round and beautiful it looked!<br>
But, then, as you may guess,<br>
It died away just like a dream—<br>
A thing of nothingness.

My hopes are like that ring of smoke;<br>
Full brightly they arise<br>
With beaming smiles, and wings of gold<br>
That gleam like summer skies.

I see them come, I mark them go,<br>
As follow year on year,<br>
Till in the distance, like a speck,<br>
They fade and disappear.

O mocking fate! O cruel world!<br>
How great is my distress<br>
To know my hopes must, like the smoke,<br>
Melt into nothingness!

Joseph Alphonsus Farrell.

Atlanta, Ga., July 18th, 1884.

# BRYANT'S BERTH.

## A PROBABLE CHANGE IN THE MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

**A Well Founded Rumor that General Longstreet Will be Removed and Colonel John E. Bryant His Successor—Colonel Farrow to be Judge the Southern District.**

At last Colonel John E. Bryant is about to secure a snug berth. A report was circulated yesterday, and is sustained by the statements of prominent republicans, that on to-morrow, or very soon thereafter, Colonel Bryant will be appointed United States marshal for the northern district of Georgia, in place of General James Longstreet, who will be removed.

This change has been talked of for a long time and its culmination has been looked for during the past week but did not occur. It is stated now in the most positive terms that Bryant's appointment is a question of only a brief time and also that in December the president will appoint Colonel Henry P. Farrow to succeed Hon. John Erskine as judge of the southern district of Georgia. It is expected that Colonel Bryant will make up his bond which is for $20,000, and be ready to take charge of the marshal's office by the middle of August.

During the early part of the year a number of statements were published to the effect that Bryant had been promised the marshalship if he would secure a solid Georgia delegation for Arthur. The reports were of course denied, but at any rate a solid Georgia delegation went to Chicago and voted first, last and forever for Chester A. Arthur. It is claimed that the president has intended all along to give the place to Bryant, but he considered it best not to make the appointment until after the convention, as otherwise it would be looked upon as a political sell-out.

It is said that General Longstreet has always had a strong backing from General Grant. As Grant is now a political naught and as the convention is over the coast seems clear for Bryant.

A HAPPY FAMILY.

Bryant is now in Washington looking after his interests. He will probably come home as soon as he is appointed. With Bryant in Longstreet's place the custom house attaches and officials will get along after the fashion of the variegated happy family of a circus side show, "living in one cage harmoniously together." Longstreet's voice alone has sounded discordant notes in the custom house chorus. With him disposed of the music would resolve itself into melody as soft and sweet as the cooing of doves in immemorial elms.

It is stated on reliable authority that Colonel Bryant contemplates a change in his policy as soon as he gets into office. It is well-known that for years he has given his attention to the colored citizen. His future policy will be to build up the party with the aid and addition, if possible, of white men. He realizes the hopelessness of building up the party on colored votes alone.

The appointment of Colonel Bryant will be for the unexpired term of General Longstreet's commission which unless President Cleveland interferes will carry him through for nearly a year. If by some unlooked for accident Blaine should get in Bryant will have several months in which to make his peace with the plumed knight.

General Longstreet taking his departure from the marshal's office presents a picture that is somewhat pathetic. The old warrior with his mind still turned to the fields of battle is routed by a political opponent. To the last he had

FAITH THAT HE WOULD STICK,

and he might have done so had the fortunes of Grant & Ward been less fickle. General Longstreet stated several weeks ago that he was anxious to spend the seer and yellow of his life in retirement, but that he needed the pay of his office for the educaton of his children. General Grant, his backbone, is no longer of value to him, and the fortunes of others demanded his removal and he passes from this sphere of action to give way to a more lively rival.

There are various and sundry reasons given for the removal of General Longstreet. It is charged that the duties of his office have been managed in a manner extremely objectionable to the department of justice. Various examiners have reported recommending his removal and it is said the attorney general demanded it. The Springer investigating committee developed damaging testimony against the general. Many disallowances were made in his accounts, some of his deputies were convicted of rendering false returns, and a number of prisoners have escaped under his management. In addition to the fact that the general did not have his accounts to suit the department, he was at outs with all the other departments in the custom house, and was running a "lone fisherman" schedule. It is doubtless true that this had much to do with the action of the president.

A CONSTITUTION man sought him yesterday, but he had departed for his Gainesville home.

### A Rural Joke.

From the Meriwether Vindicator.

Mr. J. H. Hay and friend, of Gill's district, went into the field of Mr. C. L. Johnson, a neighbor, one night last week to "stake" Johnson's grassy cotton. It seems Johnson was in the secret and waiting for the staking party. While the stakers were busily engaged in their work, Johnson fired off a heavy charge from his shotgun close by the parties. At the crack of the gun Hay fell like a beef, crying, "Oh lordy! oh, lordy! I'm a dead man." The survivor took to his heels and left Hay to die alone. Johnson discharged the other barrel of his gun just as the fleeing stakist turned a summerset over a pine stump. Recovering, the frightened man is said to have left the field at railroad speed. It is needless to say that Hay was in the secret and that a huge joke was played off on the man who did the running.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

CREMATION is gaining adherents in New York city.

THE suppression of indecent bathing costumes is demanded at the seaside resorts.

STATISTICS show that the first victims of cholera in a community are persons who are constantly taking politics and weather.

THE appearance of cholera has sent up the price of peppermint 50 cents a pound. This country raises 30,000 pounds and the new crop will not be in before September. It usually brings $3 a pound.

"ARCHERY is dead," said an extensive New York dealer in games. "It had a short-lived but very extensive popularity. It was revived some ten years ago, became the rage five years ago, which lasted two or three years, and is now ended. It has been superceded by lawn tennis. Bows and arrows are now held at one-fifth the price they commanded in 1882."

GENERAL GORDON writes to a friend in England describing the tactics which led to the destruction of General Hicks and his army. He says Hicks had interviews every evening with the Mahdi's agents, who conducted him into a narrow gorge. The Mahdi then put soldiers at each end of the gorge. Hicks remained there for three days, when the Arabs closed upon him and massacred him and all his men.

ACCORDING to Lord Shaftesbury, one of the social necessities of the time in England is said to be the emigration of half a million surplus women. The recent report of the Womens' Emigration society declares that in three years the society has sent to the colonies 350 women. "Three hundred and fifty!" exclaims the Pall Mall Gazette, "is it not trying to empty the Atlantic with a teaspoon?"

THE tamale is now being sold steaming hot on the streets of San Francisco daily, and is very relishing, especially to the Spanish and Mexican population. The genuine "tamale" is of exclusive Mexican manufacture, and when ready for the market weighs about half a pound, and in appearance resembles a small ear of corn, husk and all. The ingredients of a tamale consist of corn meal and lard, cooked chicken, cut fine and mixed with a paste unknown to outsiders, a pickled olive or two, and the whole is seasoned with a condiment known as "chili colorado," which is so hot that a red pepper is an icicle compared with it. All these ingredients being wrapped in two corn husks, are secured with a string, then boiled for an hour or two, and the tamale is ready to be eaten. The restaurants and saloons have them always on hand, and it is said that one tamale eaten by a drunken man will bring him around perfectly sober in about ten minutes.

ABOUT 6,000,000 speeches have been sent out by present congressmen as campaign documents, 4,250,000 being distributed by members of the house and the rest by senators, and it is thought that the number will reach 10,000,000 before the presidential campaign is over. Most of these speeches are on the tariff, those by Hurd, Morrison and Hewitt being most popular among democrats, and those by McKinley, Horr and Kelley among republicans. Members pay for printing their speeches, the government furnishes the envelopes and they are franked through the mails. Congressman Flower is the champion speech distributor and is credited with spending twice the amount of his salary this year in sowing the "greatest efforts" of his life. Just now the house folding room employs 150 persons in printing, folding and mailing documents.

## ESSENCE OF DIXIE.

Ground has been broken for waterworks at Fredericksburg, Va.

Petersburg, Va., appropriated $150,000 to induce the Richmond and North Carolina railroad to pass through that city.

Notwithstanding the hard times the building boom continues in Gadsden, Ala.

DeLand, Fla., has been chosen as the place of meeting of the Florida Presbytery next November.

One hundred and twenty immigrants reached Jacksonville, Florida, last week from the West Indies.

Over 500 Knoxville, Tennessee people are off summering.

Mr. H. R. Carroll, of Stokes county, North Carolina, has a grape vine less than five years old which will make some forty gallons of wine this year.

The Southern and Mobile yacht clubs regatta, at Point Clear, Ala., to take place on Sunday, July 20, will be the yachting event of the year in southern waters.

Colonel Ed Richardson showed up at Vicksburg, Miss., 16th, the first full grown cotton boll.

Madison, Fla., shows up an egg plant which measured twenty-two inches one way and twenty-four another.

The city actual, of New Orleans, covers an area of forty-two square miles.

David Bidwell owns the tree leading theaters in New Orleans, and is the only manager in that city who is not a bankrupt.

A new Catholic church was dedicated at Spartanburg, South Carolina, last Sunday.

The fishing industry of Mobile gives employment to some six hundred resident Mobilians, besides the nomadic fishermen.

From a trellissed vine, Mr. A. J. Brazelton, of Dallas county, Alabama, raised five hundred tomatoes.

An extra large corn crop is already opened in Alabama.

Reuben Arnold and other prominent gentlemen speak at the Young Men's Jackson club, Centennial half to-morrow (Monday) night.

### The Late F. A. Rauschenberg.

On Monday night, the 7th of July, in Palmetto, Ga., Mr. F. A. Rauschenberg died, in the 24th year of his age. His remains were brought to Atlanta on the Tuesday following, and on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock the funeral took place, an immense attendance testifying to the warm place the deceased held in the hearts of those who knew him.

Mr. Rauschenberg was the son of the late Dr. C. H. Rauschencerg, so well known in his day as a faithful physician. He was about two years ago married to Miss Lizzie, the eldest daughter of Mr. A. Klassett, of Nelson street. The widow, with her infant child, have the heartfelt sympathy of a large circle of friends.

Mr. Rauschenberg was an honest man. Could more be said? He had a heart which warmed for his friends and bled for those in distress. A faithful husband, a sterling friend, he will long be remembered.

L. F.

The erection of a nail factory to contain one hundred nail machines is contemplated near Portland, Oregon.

### A Pure and Effective Hair Dressing.

**Cocoaine**, a compound of Cocoanut Oil, beautifies the hair and is sure to allay all itching and irritation of the scalp.

THE superiority of **Burnett's Flavoring Extracts** consists in their perfect purity and strength

The largest county in the United States is Custer county, Montana, with an area of 36,000 square miles.

PALMER'S Perfumes. EXQUISITE.<br>
PALMER'S toilet soaps. LOVELY.<br>
PALMER'S Lotion, the great skin cure.<br>
PALMER' Invisible, adies delight.<br>
PALM Manual of Cage Birds, free.

### De Democratic Co'n.

De summer has come an' de co'n's in de groun':<br>
But de bos' for de fiel' he haint bin foun';<br>
We needs a stiddy han' an' one dat's fas',<br>
Cos de democrats' co'n mightily in de gras',<br>
So shore as you is bo'n.

We hope Marsa Tilden will crap it agen;<br>
An' not quit work till his co'ns in de pen;<br>
An' not git scart like de time fore las',<br>
When we'd jus' clean'd out the 'publican gras,<br>
So shore as you is bo'n.

Six times we's planted de genewine seed,<br>
An' hoed an' worked it. Yes, indeed;<br>
But de publican weeds dey gro' so fas',<br>
Dat de dimicrats' co'n got sot in de gras';<br>
So sore as you is bo'n.

Den hitch up dat team of refo'm mules,<br>
Cos Blaine an' Logan, dey ain't no fules,<br>
We mus' git up airly an' work late an' fas,'<br>
Or our crap'll git sot agin in de gras';<br>
So shore as you is bo'n.<br>
—Kansas City Times.

### OBITUARY.

PENN—It is with regret that we chronicle the death of Monroe T. Penn, which sad event occurred at Opelika, Alabama on the afternoon of the 11th inst. Young, ambitious, prosperous, loved and loving, he seemed just fitted for life, but to his sorrowing ones he left the blessed assurance that the reaper found him ready. He was the only brother of Mrs. A. O. M. Gay, of this city, and for two years made his home here, where his friends were many.

### FUNERAL NOTICE.

ELMORE—The relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Theo. J. Elmore and Joseph Kingsbury and family are invited to attend the funeral services of Mr. Theo. J. Elmore at the Second Baptist church, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

PEERS—The friends at Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Peers, and Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Bird are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. J. L. Peers, at the Second Baptist church, at 4½ o'clock (Sunday) to-day.

Residence at 154 Loyd street.

QUITMAN—The funeral services of F. Henry Quitman, will take place on Monday morning, July 21, at 9 a. m., from his late residence at 98 Collins street. Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited.

### Received too Late for Classification.

FOR RENT—ELEGANT 11 ROOM BRICK residence, 19 Houston street. Private family preferred. Address, or call on J. B. Eddleman, 13 Peachtree. Improvements and all modern conveniences complete.


IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY IN BUYING

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS

It will pay you to inspect my stock of

Business & Dress Suits, EXTRA PANTS, ALPACA, SICILLIAN AND SEERSUCKER COATS AND WHITE VESTS. FANCY HALF HOSE, NECKWEAR Collars, Cuffs, Shirts, Etc.

ALL WILL BE SOLD AT LOW FIGURES.

A. B. ANDREWS, NO. 16 WHITEHALL STREET.

—THE FOLLOWING—

WONDERFUL DISPLAY OF JEWELS!

| | |
|---|---|
| Diamond Cross, 11 Stones, value | $1,300 00 |
| Diamond Pin, a Butterfly, in different colors, value | 1,200 00 |
| Diamond and Pearl, Maple Leaf Pin, value | 1,800 00 |
| Diamond and Sapphire, Morning Glory Pin, value | 500 00 |
| Diamond Pin, a Golden Feather, value | 650 00 |
| Diamond Pin, a Primrose in colors, value | 350 00 |
| Diamond Pin, a Primrose, Leaves and Petals, in Diamonds, value | 600 00 |
| Diamond Pin, a Pansy in natural colors, value | 400 00 |
| Diamond Hair Ornament, a Fushia in Sapphires and Diamonds, value | 900 00 |
| Magnificent Tube Rose in Diamonds and Sapphires, value | 650 00 |
| 3 Cupids, disporting among the clouds, figures cut from cameos and set with diamonds, value | 200 00 |
| Venus rising from the waves, scene cut from cameo and surrounded by diamonds, value | 300 00 |
| Oak Branch studded with diamonds, value | 200 00 |
| A Pearl Spray, composed of large whole pearls, value | 500 00 |
| A Grape Leaf formed of Pearls and Diamonds, value | 750 00 |

Also, a large assortment of Diamond, Ruby and Sapphire solitaire and cluster Rings, solitaire Earrings and fancy pieces. The greatest display of diamonds ever shown in the south.

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Jewelers.

BOYD & BAXTER,

WHOLESALE FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

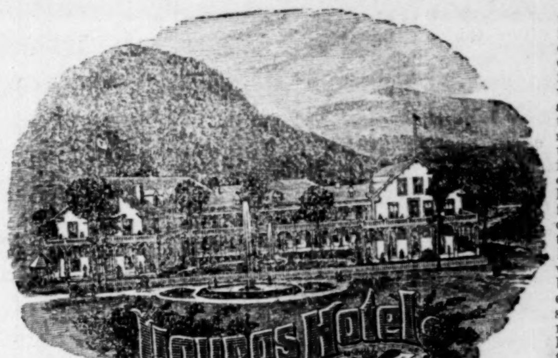
Atlanta Furniture Factory

Nos. 533 and 535 MARIETTA STREET,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

TALLULAH FALLS,

The Switzerland of America,




Has to be visited to be appreciated. The Falls are five in number, and has a total fall of 450 feet with canyons in depth 1,000 feet. This scenery is surrounded by mountains whose summit stands 2,000 feet above the sea, and from which the cold ice springs flow that supplies the beautiful fountains at Young's hotel, which is located upon a high cliff overlooking the Grand Rapids hotel; has 110 rooms with 1,200 feet of verandah, where you enjoy the cooling breeze from the south slope of the Blue Ridge mountains. Depot within 200 yards hotel, reached by way of Air-Line and Northeastern railroad. Mineral springs, iron, sulphur and magnezia. Amusements, billiards, ten pins, bath rooms, fishing, hunting, etc. The area of land owned by hotel is 4,000 acres. Rates of board $2 per day, $8 to $10 per week, $20 to $40 per month. The Atlanta cornet band is here for the season. Two good livery stables in connection. Dr. P. H. Thompson, resident physician, of Bluffton, Ga. For further information, address

W. D. YOUNG, Owner and Proprietor.

su tu

THE GEORGIA MACHINERY CO.

361 TO 377 MARIETTA ST.,

(TELEPHONE No. 8.) ATLANTA, GA.

Builders of and Dealers in all kinds of

WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY,

Shafting, Pulleys, Saw Arbors, Saws, Cutters, Belting and other WOODWORKERS' SUPPLIES. THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK SOUTH.

THE ATLAS AND THE TAYLOR ENGINES & SAW MILLS

Also Engine Lathes, Drill Presses, Forges, Blowers and Exhaust Fans.

ALL KINDS MACHINE AND FOUNDRY WORK.

PATRONIZE A LIVE HOME COMPANY.

TALLULAH FALLS!

The Niagara of the South!

SURPASSED BY NO SCENERY IN AMERICA.

THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE STATE AT WHICH TO SPEND THE SUMMER, AND THE GREATEST natural attraction. THE PLACE TO STOP IS

THE NEW HOTEL,

Near the Depot, on elevated ground and free from dampness. It is now partially opened and ready for guests: in a short while can accommodate 150 PERSONS.

It is nicely furnished, every floor carpeted, all modern conveniences, well trained servants, and a table as good as the land affords.

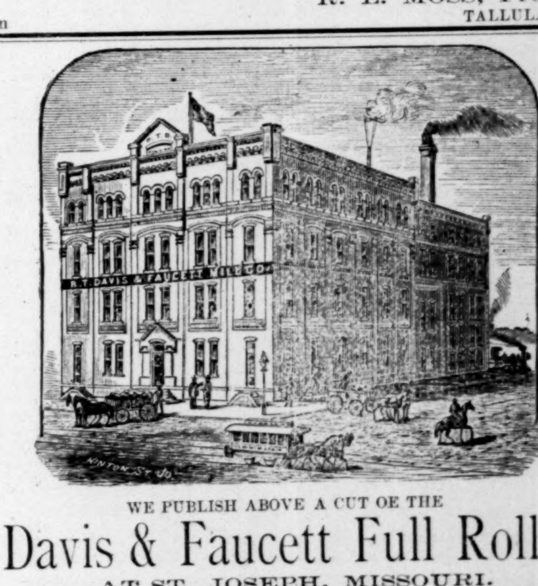
Rates per day, $2.50; per week, $12.00; per month, $40.00.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR FAMILIES!

Address R. L. MOSS, Proprietor, TALLULAH FALLS, GA.

wed fri sun

CRANSTON BROS.,




Brokers in Flour and Grain.

WE PUBLISH ABOVE A CUT OE THE

R. T. Davis & Faucett Full Roller Mill

AT ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

And notify our trade and the citizens of Atlanta that they can buy this Flour at WHOLESALE from

JOHN CAREY & SONS,

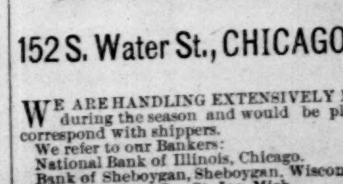
45, 47 and 49 Alabama street, and at RETAIL from ROBERT DOHME, 88 Whitehall street, and SHROPSHIRE & JOHNSON, 10 West Mitchell street.

Housekeepers who buy The Davis No. 1 Flour

and Bake it, if they can say they ever used a better Flour, can get their money by leaving their names and empty sacks with us.

CRANSTON BROS., 24 Alabama Street, Sole Agents for Georgia.

W. F. SUMNER, PRES. F. E. MINCKLER, SEC'Y.




National Wire & Iron Co.

Detroit, MANUFACTURERS OF Mich.

Iron Stairs, Iron Shutters, Roof Cresting, Weather Vanes, Wire Signs, Illuminated Sidewalk Tile, Wire Counter Railings, Wire Cloth, Cheese Safes, Wire & Iron Fences, Stable Fixtures, Casting Brushes, Counter Supports, Sand & Coal Screens, &c.

Send for Catalogue. Mention this Paper.

MELONS.

Good Prices. Prompt Returns.

PAUL NIPPE & CO.,

152 S. Water St., CHICAGO, ILL.

WE ARE HANDLING EXTENSIVELY MELONS during the season and would be pleased to correspond with shippers.

We refer to our Bankers:
National Bank of Illinois, Chicago.
Bank of Sheboygan, Sheboygan, Wisconsin.
Union Banking Co., St. Joe, Mich.
German Bank, Sheboygan, Wis.

sp


NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ATHENS, GA., May 10th, 1884.

On and after May 12th, 1884, trains on this road will run as follows:

Time given here is 90 meridien, Atlanta cit time.

| DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. | No. 51. | No. 53. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Athens, 90 meridian | 3:30 p m | 7:00 a m |
| Arrive at Lula | 6:00 p m | 9:00 a m |
| Arrive at Atlanta | 10:30 p m | 12:00 n'n |
| Arrive at Tallulah Falls | | 12:50 a m |
| DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. | No. 50. | No. 52. |
| Leave Tallulah Falls | 6:40 a m | |
| Leave Atlanta | 7:40 a m | 3:40 p m |
| Arrive at Lula | 8:50 a m | 6:40 p m |
| Arrive at Athens | 12:30 p m | 8:20 p m |

Tallulah Falls accommodation Wednesday and Saturday only.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Tallulah Falls | 5:45 p m |
| Arrive at Rabun Gap Junction | 6:50 p m |
| Leave Rabun Gap Junction | 7:30 p m |
| Arrive at Tallulah Falls | 8:30 p m |

Connections made at Lula with passenger train on Richmond and Danville railroad, both east and west

H. R. BERNARD, Superintendent.
MERCER SLAUGHTER, G. P. A.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN

BROKER AND DEALER IN

STOCKS AND BONDS,

OFFICE

6 City National Bank Building.

(Pryor Street Entrance.)

BANK

OF THE

STATE OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CASH CAPITAL.....$100,000.00
SURPLUS FUND.....60,000.00

STOCKHOLDERS (with unincumbered property worth over a million dollars) Individually liable.

W. H. PATTERSON,

Bond and Stock Broker

24 PRYOR STREET,

JACKSON BUILDING.

WANTED.

Georgia Railroad stock.
Southwestern Railroad Stock.
Atlanta and West Point Railroad Stock.
State of Georgia Bonds.
Atlanta 8 per cent Bonds.
C. C. & A. Railroad Bonds.

FOR SALE.

Georgia Railroad Bonds.
Central Railroad Debentures.
Atlanta and West Point Debentures.
Atlanta Gas Light Co Stock.
Atlanta Street Railroad Stock.
Georgia Pacific Railroad Bonds.

CLARKE, HARRISON & CO.,

BROKERS IN

Cotton, Produce, Stocks & Bonds

No. 9 and 11 N. Broad Street,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF COTTON, Grain, Provisions, Petroleum and Coffee, for future delivery on margins, in the New York Exchanges and on the Chicago Board of Trade a Specialty.

ALSO BUY AND SELL STOCKS & BONDS.

Daily market quotations furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.


# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, July 19, 1884.

Market very dull and almost nothing doing in bonds and stocks.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at $1.50 ⅊ 1,000 premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ga. 6s..... | 102 | 104 | Atlanta 7s, 1899.. | 102 | 105 |
| Ga. 7s, 1886... | 101 | 103 | Atlanta 6s (L.D.) | 100 | 102 |
| Ga. 7s gold... | 109 | 112 | Atlanta 6s (S.D.) | 96 | 100 |
| Ga. 7s, 1896... | 116 | 119 | Atlanta 5s..... | 89 | 82 |
| S.C.(Brown) | 100 | 102 | Augusta 7s..... | 102 | 104 |
| Savannah 5s. | 79 | 81 | Augusta 6s..... | 98 | 100 |
| Atl'ta 8s1902. | 110 | 114 | Macon 6s..... | 98 | 100 |
| Atl'ta 8s1892. | 105 | 108 | Columbus 5s..... | 79 | 81 |
| Atl'ta 7s1904. | 103 | 106 | | | |

ATLANTA BANK STOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta Na'l. | 150 | 170 | B'k State of Ga.. | 100 | 110 |
| M'ch'ts B'k... | 100 | 102 | Gate City Nat... | 100 | 105 |

RAILROAD BONDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ga. R. 6s1897. | 99 | 101 | Atlanta & Char. | | |
| Ga. R. 6s1910. | 100 | 102 | inc..... | 70 | 75 |
| Ga. R. 6s1922. | 100 | 103 | M. & Aug. ind.. | 97 | 105 |
| Cen.R.7s1893. | 106 | 109 | W.R. of Ala.1st. | 104 | 106 |
| C. C. & A. 1st | 100 | 101 | do. 2d. | 106 | 108 |
| At.&Char.1st | 101 | 103 | Ga. Pac. ind.... | 85 | 85 |

RAILROAD STOCKS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Georgia..... | 142 | 145 | Central debent | 85 | 87 |
| At. & Char... | 62 | 65 | Aug. & Sav..... | 116 | 118 |
| Southwe'tern | 108 | 110 | A. & W. P..... | 87 | 90 |
| South C'lina. | 20 | 25 | do. debent.. | 89 | 92 |
| Central..... | 67 | 69 | C., C. & A..... | 15 | 18 |

### NEW YORK STOCKS.

**Stocks as Reported in the New York Stock Exchange.**

NEW YORK, July 19—The upward movement which set in at the Stock Exchange yesterday made further progress this morning. Favorable crop advices and the scarcity of stocks were the causes at work. In the early trading the market was quite active and prices advanced sharply. The bears became alarmed by the rapidity of the advance and pushed in to buy, but owing to the small supply of floating stock, succeeded in covering but a comparatively small amount. The favorable bank statement also had its influence. At the opening prices rose ½ to 1¾ per cent, Missouri Pacific leading. After the first call there was a reaction of ¾ to ¾ per cent, but near midday speculation was strengthened and many stocks sold up to the highest figures of the day and week. Union Pacific advanced to 37⅞; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 116¼; Northwest 93⅞; Northwest preferred 129¾; St. Paul 74⅞; Louisville and Nashville 29¾; Missouri Pacific 99; New York Central 104; Northern Pacific preferred 46, and Omaha preferred 87¼.

In the afternoon the market was lower on realizations. The decline from the highest point of the day ranged from ½ to 1¼ per cent, Northwest, St. Paul, Lackawanna, Lake Shore and New York Central leading. Compared with last night's closing, prices are ¼ to 1¾ per cent higher for Union Pacific, Western Union, Jersey Central, Central Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, St. Paul, Wabash, Lackawanna, and Missouri Pacific, and ¼ to ¾ per cent lower for Northwest, Lake Shore, Kansas and Texas, New York Central, Erie, Northern Pacific preferred, Oregon Transcontinental and Pacific Mail. Sales 224,000 shares.

Exchange 482¼. Money 1. Sub-treasury balances: Coin $120,380,000; currency $9,599,000. Governments firm; 4s 120⅝; 4s 100¼. State bonds quiet.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ala. Class A 2 to 5... | 79 | Mobile & Ohio..... | 8 |
| do. Class B 5s..... | 99 | N. & C..... | 40 |
| Ga. 6s..... | 102 | N. O. Pac firsts..... | 52½ |
| Ga. 7s mortgage... | 102½ | N. Y. Central..... | 102⅞ |
| North Carolinas..... | 129 | Norfolk & W'n pre.. | 24½ |
| do. new..... | 118 | Northern Pac..... | 18½ |
| do. funding..... | 79 | do. preferred..... | 44½ |
| S. C. con. Brown.... | 102¼ | Pacific Mail..... | 46 |
| Tennessee 6s..... | 39 | Reading..... | 29⅞ |
| Virginia 6s..... | 33 | Rich. & Allegheny. | 2¼ |
| Virginia consols.... | 33 | Richmond & Dan.. | 38 |
| Chesap'ke & Ohio... | 8 | Rich. & W. P. Ter'l. | 14 |
| Chicago & N. W.... | 92⅞ | Rock Island..... | 110 |
| do. preferred..... | 128 | St. Paul..... | 73⅞ |
| Den & Rio Grande.. | 8½ | do. preferred..... | 105¾ |
| Erie..... | 13⅞ | Texas Pacific..... | 9⅞ |
| East Tenn. R. R..... | 3⅞ | Union Pacific..... | 34⅞ |
| Lake Shore..... | 74⅞ | Wab. St. L. & Pac... | 5½ |
| L. & N..... | 28½ | do. preferred..... | 13½ |
| Memphis & Char.... | †24 | Western Union..... | 55¼ |

‡Bid ‡Ex-dividend ‡Offered ‡Asked

### THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, July 19, 1884.

New York—The condition of the cotton market has undergone no change since yesterday. Futures closed dull at a slight advance. Spots, middling 11c

Net receipts to-day 397 bales, against 1,029 bales last year; exports 82 bales; last year 2,941 bales; stock 257,717 bales; last year 344,832 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

| OPENED. | | CLOSED. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July..... | 11.00@11.05 | July..... | 11.02@11.04 |
| August..... | 11.02@11.05 | August..... | 11.06@11.07 |
| September..... | 10.34@..... | September..... | 10.96@10.97 |
| October..... | 10.60@..... | October..... | 10.62@10.63 |
| November..... | 10.44@10.46 | November..... | 10.48@10.49 |
| December..... | 10.46@..... | December..... | 10.48@10.49 |
| January..... | 10.55@10.57 | January..... | 10.58@10.59 |
| February..... | 10.68@10.70 | February..... | 10.71@10.72 |

Closed dull; sales 22,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed steady. Spots—Uplands 6½d; Orleans 6⅝d; sales 7,000 bales, of which 3,900 bales were American; receipts 4,000; American 3,600.

Local—Cotton nominal at quotations: Good middling 11c; middling 10⅞c; strict low middling 10⅜c; low middling 10⅛c; strict good ordinary 10⅛c; tinges 11⅛c; stains 9@9⅛c.

NEW YORK, July 19—The Post's cotton market report says: Although future deliveries were in moderate demand, offerings were proportionately smaller, and prices rose 3@5-100. Part of the advance was lost, especially as regards the near months, and the market closed dull, July, August and September 1-100 and the balance 3@4-100 higher than yesterday. Total sales of the day only 22,000 bales.

NEW YORK, July 19—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 1,978,201 bales, of which 1,177,601 bales are American, against 2,141,248 bales and 1,421,765 respectively last year. Receipts of cotton at all interior towns 3,320 bales; receipts from plantations 9,150. Crop in sight 5,643,377 bales.

**By Telegraph.**

LIVERPOOL, July 19—Noon—Cotton, business moderate at previous prices; middling uplands 6¼; middling Orleans 6¼; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export 500; receipts 4,000; American 3,600; uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 6 16-64; September and October delivery 6 15-64; December and January delivery 6 62-64; September delivery 6 18-64; futures opened dull and inactive.

LIVERPOOL, July 19—2:00 p.m.—Sales of American 3,900 bales; uplands low middling clause July delivery 6 14-64, buyers; July and August delivery 6 14-64, buyers; August and September delivery 6 16-64, value; September and October delivery 6 15-64, sellers; October and November delivery 6 4-64, sellers; November and December delivery 6, sellers; December and January delivery 5 62-64, sellers; September delivery 6 18-64, buyers; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, July 19—Cotton firm; sales 1,160 bales; middling uplands 11; middling Orleans 11¼; net receipts none; gross 45; consolidated net receipts 397; exports to Great Britain 82.

GALVESTON, July 19—Cotton quiet; middling 10¾; net receipts 2 bales; gross 2; sales none; stock 1,552.

NORFOLK, July 19—Cotton steady; middling 10¾; net receipts 84 bales; gross 84; stock 1,947; sales none; exports coastwise 40.

WILMINGTON, July 19—Cotton steady; middling 10¾; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 781.

SAVANNAH, July 19—Cotton nominal; middling 10⅞; net receipts 3 bales; gross 3; sales none; stock 357; exports coastwise 7.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 10 13-16; net receipts 22 bales; gross 205; sales 300; stock 43,141.

MOBILE, July 19—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 10⅝; net receipts 1 bales; gross 1; sales none; stock 3,721.

MEMPHIS, July 19—Cotton quiet; middling 11; net receipts none bales; shipments none; sales none; stock 9,881.

AUGUSTA, July 19—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 10¾; net receipts none; shipments —; sales none bales.

CHARLESTON, July 19—Cotton nominal; middling 11; net receipts 2 bales; gross 2; sales 30; stock 1,427.

### THE CHICAGO MARKET.

**Features of the Speculative Movements in Grain and Produce.**

By telegraph to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, July 19—The grain markets to-day opened unsettled and weak, and wheat soon declined 1c and corn ⅝c. Foreign advices were less strong, and operators here were calculating on larger receipts of winter wheat. In corn it was understood that Hutchinson's stuff had all been sold out, and there was little to sustain the market after a few lots had been bought in, on account of the suspension of Spruanie & Co. yesterday. Wheat turned later and advanced 1¼c, closing easier. Nat. Jones and Baker were credited with having run the market up to sell on. Considerable business was done in the last hour, the advance causing shorts to cover rather freely. Corn followed wheat, with fair trading, and closed the same as yesterday, the difference between October and September narrowing to about ¾c, owing to a better demand for longer failures. Cash corn was about 53¼@53¾c and rejected 38½@39. There was a fair demand for shipment. Wheat sold for shipment at 1c under August. Oats were in moderate request and firmer early, July being about 30¼c.

Provisions were quiet. There was a fair inquiry for vessel room at former rates.

### PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, July 19, 1884.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

| | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT. | | | | |
| August..... | 84⅞ | 85 | 84¼ | 84½ |
| September..... | 86 | 86⅛ | 85½ | 85¾ |
| PORK. | | | | |
| July..... | 23 50 | 23 50 | 23 50 | 23 50 |
| August..... | 23 50 | 23 50 | 23 50 | 23 50 |
| CLEAR RIB SIDES. | | | | |
| August..... | 7 72½ | 7 72½ | 7 72½ | 7 72½ |

**Flour, Grain and Meal.**

ATLANTA, July 19—Flour—Patent process $6.50@$6.75; fancy $5.50@$5.75; extra family $5.25; family $5.00; southern flour 25@50c ⅊ bbl higher; new flour lower. Wheat—Market quiet; millers buying lightly; lower prices are looked for; Tennessee and Kentucky 97@$1.00; Georgia wheat 90@95c. Corn—White milling, car lots bulk, 81c; do. sacked 84c; dray lots 85@90c; mixed, car lots bulk, 71c; do. sacked 74c; dray lots 77@80c. Corn Meal—85@90c. Stock Feed—$1.35 ⅊ 100 lbs. Oats—Western, car lots bulk 40@43c; sacked 45½c; dray lots 50c; Georgia raised in 50 bushel lots and upwards 40@45c. Rye—None. Hay—No fancy offering; choice timothy ⅊ ton $19.00; ⅊ 100 lbs $1.05; prime ⅊ ton $18.00; ⅊ 100 lbs $1.00; no clover on market. Wheat Bran—Car lots 90; dray lots $1.00. Grits $3.85 ⅊ bbl.

BALTIMORE, July 19—Flour quiet and steady; Howard street and western superfine $2.75@$3.25; extra $3.35@$4.00; family $4.25@$5.50; city mills superfine $2.75@$3.15; extra $3.35@$4.00; Rio brands $5.37@$5.62. Wheat, southern easy and active; western a shade easier and active; southern red 97@$1.00; amber 98@$1.01; No. 1 Maryland 99@99¼; No. 2 western winter red spot 95¼@95¾. Corn, southern scarce and firm; western dull and nominal; southern white 73@75; yellow 63@66.

NEW YORK, July 19—Flour, southern firm; common to fair extra $3.25@$4.50; good to choice $4.55@$6.25. Wheat without important change; ungraded red 72@$1.09; No. 2 red July 98¼. Corn, spot strong and 1@3c higher; ungraded 49@63; do. white 6@75; No. 2 July 65. Oats ¼@½c lower, closing steadier; No. 2 30⅞@30½. Hops steady; common to choice 23@32.

CHICAGO, July 19—Flour unchanged. Wheat opened unsettled and closed steady ¼c lower than yesterday; July 80@81. Corn opened irregular and closed ¼c higher than yesterday; cash 53¼@55; July 53¾@54¾. Oats, cash sold smartingly at 30, a decline of ½c; July 30¼@30¼.

ST. LOUIS, July 19—Flour unchanged. Wheat unsettled and ⅛@¼c under yesterday; No. 2 red fall 80@80⅛ cash; 80@80⅛ July; No. 3 red fall 79⅞@80¼. Corn slow; cash higher; No. 2 mixed 47¼@48¼ cash; 47½ July. Oats dull; 33 cash; 32¾ July.

CINCINNATI, July 19—Flour dull; family $4.00@$4.50; fancy $4.90@$5.25. Wheat active but lower; new No. 2 red winter 90. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 55@55½. Oats steadyer; No. 2 mixed 33½.

LOUISVILLE, July 19—Grain quiet. Wheat, No. 2 red winter new 82@86. Corn, No. 2 mixed 56. Oats, No. 2 white 34½.

**Groceries.**

ATLANTA, July 19—Market comparatively quiet. Coffee—Rio 10@12; old government Java 25c. Sugars—Standard A 7⅛c; granulated 7¾c; white extra C 7¼c; New Orleans sugars in demand; will furnish quotations next week. Molasses—Black strap in barrels 25c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 50c; prime 45c; fair 35@40c; common 30c. Teas—Black 40@65c; green 40@90c. Nutmegs 80c. Cloves 25c. Allspice 10c. Cinnamon 25c. Sago 50c. African ginger 16c. Mace 80c. Pepper 18c. Crackers—Milk 8c; Boston butter 8½c; pearl oyster 7c; X soda 6c; XXX do. 6½c. Candy—Assorted stick 9½c. Mackerel—Market about bare of 1s and 2s; No. 3 kits, L.W., 55c; do. ⅛ bbls, 80 lbs. 2.75@$3.75; do. ⅛ bbls, 100 lbs, $4.50. Soap $2.50@$3.00 ⅊ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 15c. Matches—100 ⅊ box $1.50; 200 $3.50; 300 $4.75. Soda, in kegs, 4¾c; in boxes 5¼@5½c. Rice 6@7c.

NEW YORK, July 19—Coffee, spot fair Rio steady at 10; No. 7 Rio spot 8.35; July 8.20. Sugar steady and very quiet; fair to good refining 5@5⅛; refined weak; C 5⅜@5¾; extra C 5⅞; white extra C 6; yellow 4⅞@5¼; off A 6⅛@6¾; mould A 6⅞@7; standard A 6 7-16@6½; confectioners A 6⅝; cut loaf 7⅝@7½; crushed 7¾; powdered 7⅛@7⅜; granulated 6 13-16@7⅛; Cubes 7@7¼. Molasses unchanged; Cuba 16; New Orleans 30@56. Rice steady; domestic 5⅛@7; rangoon 4⅞@5.

CINCINNATI, July 19—Sugar unchanged; hards refined 7⅛@8; New Orleans 5@6.

CHICAGO, July 1,—Sugar unchanged; granulated 7⅞@8; loaf 7¾.

**Provisions.**

LOUISVILLE, July 19—Provisions quiet. Mess pork $16.50. Bulk meats, shoulders 5¾; clear rib 8⅝; clear sides 9. Bacon, shoulders 6⅛; clear ribs 9; clear sides 9½; hams, sugar-cured 13½. Lard, steam leaf 9¾.

CHICAGO, July 19—Pork dull; cash $16.00@$16.50; July $24.00. Lard dull and easy; cash closed tame; cash 7.10@7.15. Bulk meats easier; shoulders 6; short rib 7.70; short clear 8.10.

CINCINNATI, July 19—Pork quiet: mess $16.25. Lard dull at 7.00. Bulk meats stronger; shoulders 5¾; short ribs 8¾. Bacon firm; shoulders 7¾; short ribs 9¼; short clear 9¾.

NEW YORK, July 19—Pork firm; old mess spot $15.75@16.00. Middles nominal; long clear 8¼. Lard less active and 6@8 points lower; western steam spot 7.45@7.50.

ATLANTA, July 19—Market quiet; clear rib sides 9@9¼c. Bacon—Sugar-cured hams 13@13¾c. Lard—Tierces, refined 8¾c; tubs 9¼c.

ST. LOUIS, July 19—Provisions unchanged. Lard dull and nominal.

**Wines, Liquors, Etc.**

ATLANTA, July 19—Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum rectified $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $.150@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

LOUISVILLE, July 19—Whisky quiet at $1.13.

CINCINNATI, July 19—Whisky firm at $1.07.

ST. LOUIS, July 19—Whisky steady at $1.08.

CHICAGO, July 19—Whisky steady at $1.10.

**Fruits and Confectioneries.**

ATLANTA, July 19—Apples—None. Peaches—Market supplied mostly from country wagons. Prices range from 75c@$1.20 ⅊ bushel. Watermelons, large average $120@$130 car lots on track; small $90@$110; ⅊ 100 $18.00@$25.00; small $10.00@$15.00. Canteloupes ⅊ dozen 75c@$1.00. Lemons—$3.00@$3.25 ⅊ box. Oranges—None. Cocoanuts—None on market. Pineapples—$1.60@$2.50 ⅊ doz. Bananas—$1.50@$2.50 ⅊ bunch. Figs—18@20c. Raisins—New ⅊ box $2.75; new London $3.00; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Cranberries—None on market. California Pears—None. Citron—20c. Almonds—20c. Pecans—11c. Brazils—10c. Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Peanuts—Firm; Tennessee 7@7½c; North Carolina 7½c; Virginia 11c; roasted 1½c ⅊ lb extra.

**Naval Stores.**

WILMINGTON, July 19—Turpentine firm at 29½; rosin firm; strained 97½; good strained $1.02½; tar firm at $1.30; crude turpentine steady; hards $1.00; yellow dip and virgin $1.85.

SAVANNAH July 19—Turpentine firm at 29¾; sales 100 barrels; rosin firm; strained and good strained $1.00@$1.10; sales 100 barrels.

CHARLESTON, July 19—Turpentine steady at 29½ bid; rosin steady; strained and good strained $1.02½.

NEW YORK, July 19—Rosin dull at $1.22½@$1.25; turpentine steady at 32@32½. Petroleum 63.

**Country Produce.**

ATLANTA, July 19—Eggs—8@9c; market amply supplied. Butter—Jersey 22½@25c; choice Tennessee 18c. Poultry—Young chickens 12½@22½c; hens 25@27½c; cocks 15c; ducks 15c. Irish Potatoes—New, small $1.50@$1.75; small $2.00@$2.50 ⅊ bbl; ⅊ $1.75@$2.00. Sweet Potatoes—None; no demand. Dried Fruit—Dull; season about over; peaches, peeled 6@10c; no demand; unpeeled 5@7c; sundried apples 6@7c; evaporated not wanted. Honey—Strained 9@12½c; in the comb 13@15c. Onions—$2.00@$2.50. Feathers—Choice 54@60; prime 50@55. Cheese—Skims 11. Peanuts 8½@12c.

**Hardware.**

ATLANTA, July 19—Market very quiet. We quote: Horse shoes $4.50; mule shoes $5.50; horse-shoe nails 12½@20. Iron-bound hames $5.00. Trace-chains 40@70. Ames' shovels $10.50. Spades $10.50@$13.00. Axes $7.00@$10.00 ⅊ doz. Cotton cards $4.00. Well-buckets $1.00. Cotton rope 16. Swede iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 3 rate. Cast-steel 15c. Nails $3.00. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ⅊ ⅊ 7c; painted 6c. Powder, rifle $5.00; blasting $2.70. Bar-lead 7c; shot $2.00.

**Live Stock.**

ATLANTA, July 19—The demand for mules is very moderate, and very few on market. Horses are in fair request at the following prices: Good combination horses $1.50@$2.50; good plug $1.15@$1.30; driving horses $1.50@$1.75. The supply of horses is in excess of demand.

CINCINNATI, July 18—Hogs firm; common and light $4.25@$5.50; packing and butchers $5.15@5.75.

**Leather.**

ATLANTA, July 19—Market quiet: G. D. 24@26c; P. D. 21@24c; best 25@28c; whiteoak sole 40c; harness leather 30@33c; black upper 35@40c.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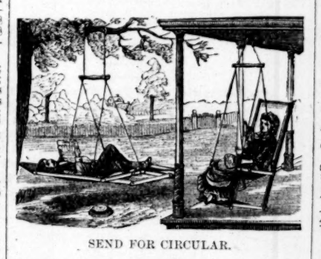

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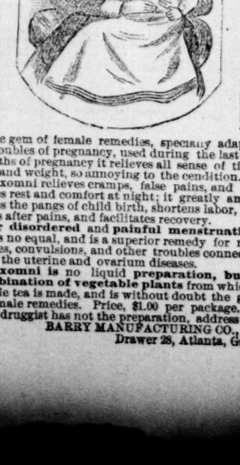

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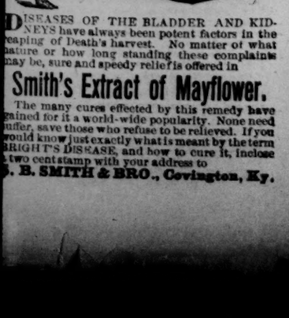


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**Gossip of the Gate City Gathered up Here and There—Events Discussed on the Street Corners and About the Curbstones—What the Scribes Find to Write Up; Etc.**

THE artesian well machinery will arrive in a few days.

A VALUABLE cow was stolen night before last from Mr. A. L. Holbrook at 295 Collins street.

MR. CHANEY will speak of Isaiah and his reform at the Church of Our Father this evening.

NIGHT before last a thief entered William Pool's place, on Garnett street, and stole every chicken he had in his coop.

J. P. STEVENS & Co. have offered a handsome gold badge to the winner and a ten dollar prize to the man making the most in the first hour.

YESTERDAY afternoon the trunk containing the blood marks was brought from the Gate City planing mills into the city. The police are investigating the mystery.

O. C. FOWLER, of Clarkeston, Ala., notifies the Atlanta police department that he wants Jim Ogletree arrested. Mr. Fowler claims that Ogletree took possession wrongfully of a lot of his goods.

THE drives to Ponce de Leon yesterday afternoon presented a lively scene. They were filled with elegant equipages and with cavalcades of ladies and gentlemen on horseback. Atlanta is acquiring a large stock of superb horse flesh.

AN Atlanta man yesterday bet $100 that neither Prater, Seel, nor Ford would win the walking match next Friday. Another wager of $100 was laid that the best previous Atlanta record would be beaten.

THE Governor's Horse Guard have accepted the invitation to participate in the festivities at the reunion of the Forty-second Georgia Regiment at Ponce de Leon next Tuesday afternoon, and will meet that afternoon at 4 o'clock instead of at half past four to proceed to the springs.

### THE CITY'S HEALTH.

**Inspection of Premises and Sanitary Precautions—Law to be Strictly Enforced.**

Officers King and Veal, who are detailed from the police force to special sanitary inspection, have recently been making a thorough investigation of the condition of the premises in all parts of the city. The intense heat succeeding to the long rainy spell, made it necessary for the city authorities to take especial precautions in looking after the public health. The officers who have taken in every part of the city in their rounds reports that they find the people generally willing and ready to put their premises in a clean condition where any attention to them is needed. Since the present system of inspection was inaugurated there has been a great improvement in the cleanliness of the city. The local laws on this subject are strict and will be rigidly enforced by the authorities. To aid in the good work the dealers have agreed to sell lime which is wanted for sanitary use at 75 cents a barrel. An evidence of the clean condition of the city is furnished in the mortuary reports and the testimony of the physicians. The number of deaths has been unusually small for the season. A prominent physician remarked yesterday that he was having a vacation this summer and that he had never known Atlanta so healthy before.

At the same time the most dangerous part of the summer is to come and the precautions of the local authorities to insure a continuation of the present healthfulness will be kept up steadily.

### A LAND SWINDLER.

**A Carroll County Man Who was Mixed up in Crooked Deeds.**

An important case has just come up in Carroll county. It is a test case in which the interests of every land owner in the state are concerned. The facts are as follows: Mr. Francis Fontaine, of Atlanta, the general correspondent of the Eastern Banking company of Boston, negotiated through the company a loan of $1,300 to James N. Allgood, of Carroll county. The security offered was 256 acres in Carroll county, which the applicant stated in contract application, deed, and by affidavit, was entirely free from any encumbrance. The deed and other papers were dated May 21, 1884. On June 27th Mr. Fontaine learned that a very serious defect existed in the title of James N. Allgood; although the abstractor at Carrollton had certified that the records showed that the property was free from encumbrance, and the abstract furnished by him contained no notice or mention of a deed given to 156 acres of said land by the party from whom Allgood purchased it. This deed is of record at Carrollton, and shows that in November, 1882, the land was conveyed to the American Mortgage company of London, covering all of the lot except 41 acres or 156 acres. Investigation showed that Allgood was a witness to this instrument, was instrumental in procuring the loan of $850 on this land in 1882, and yet he obtained from Mr. Fontaine $1,300 on the same land as security based on his sworn statement, and his contract that there was no encumbrance of any kind on the property. The same day that Mr. Fontaine received the information above related he caused warrants to be issued for the arrest of Allgood, who was placed in jail at Carrollton June 28th until July 15th, when he waived trial and agreed to give bond. Allgood was charged with cheating and swindling, false swearing and forgery, and the court at Carrollton assessed the following amounts as bonds:

In the first case, $200; in the second case $400; in the third case, $400; or $1,000 in the three cases.

### ANOTHER PARK.

**An Enterprise of the Governor's Horse Guards--Success of the Scheme Assured.**

Atlanta is likely soon to have another beautiful suburban park. It will be an evidence and a reward of the enterprising spirit of the Governor's Horse Guard. Some time ago several of the leading spirits in that organization came to the conclusion that the company ought to have a permanent practice ground. Their attention was attracted by a beautiful lot of land lying near McDonough road just outside the city limits. It is now the stock farm of an Atlanta gentleman who has improved it considerably. The place has every natural advantage desirable in a park and can be made one of the most attractive of Atlanta resorts. It has already an excellent half-mile track which would be of great value to the Guard and their friends. The land is finely timbered and watered by a bold stream. In fact it is just the place for a model cavalry park. The project of purchasing it has met with very general favor among the members of the Guards who are determined to make their company the model institution of its kind. It is said that a member of the company is ready to purchase the land and fit it up as an athletic and driving park for the especial use of the Horse Guards, but to be open to the public generally. If the company does not make the purchase this plan will probably be carried out. At any rate, it is almost certain that this beautiful place will soon be transformed into a park. It is very high, commanding a magnificent view of the city, and can easily be converted into a delightful resort. The Horse Guard organization is now in a better condition than it has been at any time since it was inaugurated. Its financial condition is excellent, its membership large and enthusiastic. The company has come to be an Atlanta institution, and has made many friends, who are ready to assist it in any enterprise it may undertake.

### SHOT IN THE BREAST.

**Two Negro Men Wind up a Picnic at Locust Grove With Pistols.**

Intelligence of a fatal shooting scrape at Locust Grove reached Atlanta yesterday.

Locust Grove is a new station on the East Tennessee road about thirty miles from Atlanta. Yesterday, the negroes residing at Locust Grove and the neighboring country had a picnic at the station. There were fully three hundred negroes present, and until late in the evening everything passed off quietly and pleasantly. About 5 o'clock, however, two darkeys fell out about a trivial matter and in a short while the entire crowd was engaged in a miniature war. Stones, clubs and pistols were used promiscuously, but no one was hurt until a large belligerent negro, known as Howard McKay, climbed upon the stand and challenged everybody present to dispute a statement he then made. A large negro in the crowd named Jack Scott openly accepted the challenge, and McKay instantly drew his pistol, and pointing it at Scott snapped it twice. The pistol refused to fire and Scott drew his and directing the muzzle towards McKay pulled the trigger. The pistol went off and McKay dropped to the floor dangerously wounded. As soon as Scott saw the effect of his shot he wheeled around and ran away. About fifty negroes started in pursuit and for more than two miles the race was a swift one, but Scott was too fast for his pursuers, and made good his escape. During the chase Scott was fired at a half dozen times by his pursuers, and whenever one of the gang came too close to him he would whirl around and fire at him until he got clear away McKay was picked up by some friends and carried to a drug store, where medical aid was secured. His wound was examined and pronounced a fatal one. The ball entered the left breast near the nipple, but missed the heart in its passage through the body. At last accounts he was sinking rapidly, and his death was expected at any moment. The excitement about Locust Grove yesterday evening was intense.

### AT MT. GILEAD.

**An Enjoyable Sunday School Celebration That Occurred on Friday.**

The annual celebration of the Second district Fulton county Sunday School association, held at Mt. Gilead camp ground on Friday, was a grand success. Every school in the district was fully represented, and the great tabernacle was filled to overflowing. Mr. A. S. Smith, of Mt. Delight, presided.

After the opening exercises, which embraced some beautiful songs, prayer, etc., a charming address of welcome was delivered by Master L. O. Kimberley, a lad 12 years of age, responded to briefly and appropriately by Mr. J. C. Kimball. Another sweet song followed, and then Judge Geo. N. Lester was introduced as the orator of the day. The genial judge made one of his eloquent and captivating addresses, holding the closest attention and interest of the vast audience for over an hour.

After some more good singing then come the adjournment for basket dinner.

During the recess the representatives of the schools were called together and the following officers ware elected for the ensuing year:

Superintendent, F. A. Trussell; Adamsville; secretary, Olin S. Peacock, Mt. Gilead; executive committee, James G. Barrett chairman, Wesley Chapel; C. H. Bankston, Bethel; C. T. Betterton, Mt. Olive; J. J. Fain, Mt. Gilead; T. C. Akridge, Mt. Delight; T. C. Kennedy, West End.

Before 2 o'clock the tabernacle was filled again, and the afternoon was quite as enthusiastic as the morning. Opening with two of those good songs the first speech was delivered by Rev. W. C. Dunlop, followed by J. C. Kimball.

Then came the exercises by the schools which were called in regular order. Bethel responded with an essay by Miss Annie Barnes, the gifted editor of the "Acanthus." The essay was a most beautiful production, and was warmly applauded. Mount Gilead gave a beautiful song. Mount Olive, fine speech, by Mr Betterton, superintendent. Wesly Chapel, two speeches by young boys, Messrs. James DeFoor and John Wallace, which were heartily enjoyed. Mount Delight, a fine poem upon "The life of St. Paul," by A. S. Smith. After this Judge Lester was loudly called for, and at the suggestion of Mr. Dunlop, gave a brief but brilliant plea for prohibition, and so thoroughly did he capture audience that when a vote was called for, the entire audience arose to its feet, in favor of the proposition.

All then joined heartily in the Doxology, and were dismissed with the benediction by Rev. Mr. Dunlop, all agreeing that they had enjoyed a delightful day.

**Mr. Abe Fry Talks.**

Yesterday Mr. Abe Fry was seen by a CONSTITUTION reporter, to whom he said: "I had no agency in the arrest of Mr. C. W. Conner, except to notify Captain Crim that a person answering a description he had left with me, who he said was wanted in Augusta for stealing a watch, was at my store. The party in question offered to sell me a watch for much less than its value, and this circumstance, connected with the striking likeness of the man to the one accused, caused me to call Captain Crim's attention to him. I think any other honest citizen would have done the same, especially when placed on notice by the officers of the law."

**Death of a Child.**

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Paul died day before yesterday at their residence, No. 70 West Simpson street. Only a few weeks ago Mr. and Mrs. Paul's oldest son died, and the death of their child day before yesterday leaves them childless.

### TELEPHONIC ITEMS.

**The Citizens of Georgia Generously Indorse the Hopkins Telephone.—Its Progress in Atlanta and Elsewhere.**

Already over 300 subscribers have been obtained in Atlanta for the new Hopkins telephone, which the Georgia telephone company will soon place in this city, and 842 subscribers in the smaller localities, independent of the various cities and larger towns, have been received during the past week, each of whom will have connection with one another. From the indorsement which all classes of business throughout the state is giving this new telephone, it is safe to predict that not less than 5,000 subscribers will be on the Georgia state list, all of which will ultimately be connected, affording the surest, quickest and cheapest means of communication extant for all business, trades and professions. By the reduced rates which this company is giving its subscribers in this city, over $10,000 will be saved annually to the citizens of Atlanta on 400 subscribers.

**Thompson's Restaurant.**

Thompson's dining rooms now, as ever, are kept to the highest standard. There is but one change, he procures the very best the market affords, employs superior cooks, will have neat, attentive and courteous assistants, and then exerts himself to give excellent meals at the very lowes prices. The best, at the lowest figure, is his only change.

**A Prominent Farmer Writes.**

ROBERT STATION, Jones County, Ga., June 20th, 1884.—By the recommendation of Rev. C. C. Davis I used Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir for indigestion, debility and nervous prostration, having been a great sufferer for years and tried all known remedies for these diseases, all of which failed. Five bottles of Lemon Elixir made a new man of me and restored my strength and energy so that I can attend to my farm with all ease and comfort Refer any one to me. Your friend,

WILLIAM B. EMERSON.

**A Card from Cuthbert.**

This is to certify that I used Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir for neuralgia of the head and eyes with the most marked benefits to my general health. I would gladly have paid $500 for the relief it has given me at a cost of two or three dollars.

H. A. BEALL,
Clerk Superior Court, Randolph Co.

Cuthbert, Ga., June 21, 1884.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir, prepared at his drug store, 114 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

Fifty cents for one-half pint bottle, $1 for pint and half bottle. Sold by druggists generally.

### JOHN KEELY!

**"Let Him Who Merits Bear the Palm."**

Never, during the history of Atlanta has any one of her merchants displayed so much zeal, confidence, and that degree of pluck amounting to audacity, as has our friend John Keely this season. Recognized as an "off season" he has simply redoubled his efforts, and has fairly outdone his former record for activity in business. He has just returned from New York, this being his third trip there this season, and Whitehall street will doubtless be surprised when his goods arrive in full force on Monday or Tuesday. His newly opened invoices call for just $31,000 worth of goods and they are all summer goods too. Another thing, they are all paid for, for the writer has seen the receipts, which show princely discounts off for cash, and this too off goods bought at ruinously low figures. Captain Keely saw that the jobbing dry goods trade in New York had received a fearful "black eye," and hence his third trip. He risked the trip upon his judgement and a life long acquaintance with the practices of the New York dry goods trade, and he has won. He bought goods at almost any figures he chose to make. He now offers them broadcast to all who desire "the most goods for the least money." He claims that he has no competition in this matter, "for," as he says, "nobody else from Atlanta being there last week to take advantage of the circumstances, how could they get the goods from last week's slaughter?" One thing is sure, John Keely, if only from the attitude which he assumes, as the great regulator of prices for dry goods in Atlanta, deserves the hearty appreciation of the entire dry goods purchasing community of our city. The rush to his store has never been equaled! Hundreds of people went away from his store on last week unable to gain admission. No trick! No nonsense! Nothing but polite, yet strict, business usages characterize his store. No red tape business—but prompt and efficient attention at the hands of a gentleman who is thoroughly master of his business, and who appreciates the handsome patronage which his vast house receives. Read the captain's notice in to-day's issue.

Catoosa Springs had its opening ball July 18th. New Orleans, Montgomery, Jacksonville, Florida, Atlanta, Marietta, Dalton, Tunnel Hill, Chattanooga, and many other of our neighboring towns and cities were represented by their best citizens. The attendance was large, and the full dress costumes were unsurpassed in taste and loveliness. The orchestra appeared in full evening dress and discoursed sweetest music until a late hour. At 11 o'clock a delicious supper was served in the dining-room beautifully decorated. With such a manager as Mr. Tilton to direct and adjust the finishing touches Catoosa Springs will always be in the lead.

**Quite Ill.**

We regret to learn that Mrs. Walter Larendon, who has been quite ill for some time has not improved and is still in a very critical condition.

**Tribute of Respect.**

ASYLUM OF CŒUR DELION COMMANDERY, No. 4 KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, ATLANTA, GA., July 7th, A. D. 1884, A. O., 766.—At a regular conclave of this commandery at their asylum on the above date, the following testimonial, by an appointed committee, was offered and adopted:

IN MEMORIAM.

Cœur DeLion Commandery No. 4, K. T., in conclave assembled, having heard of the death of Miss Eva Eliza Luckie, only child of R. E. Sir William D. Luckie, past grand commander, Knights Templar of Georgia, desire to place on record an expression of our deep sorrow for the great loss, and do hereby

Resolve, That we bow in submission to the unsearchable wisdom and will of the Grand Master, our Redeemer—God, who, from His asylum of rest in heaven, has called to her, "Come up h ther."

That the purity and sweetness of this child—frail, fragrant and beautiful flower—enriched by the gifts of God's grace, fitted her for a speedier translation to the mansions of everlasting joy.

That, in unison with the sentiments of all true hearts, we tender our sympathy to her beloved and bereft father and mother, and to our devotions kneel to invoke upon them the hallowing strength and consolation of our Heavenly Father.

That a copy of this memorial tribute be recorded on a full page of our book of records, and sent, suitably engrossed, to the family, and be also published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

D. W. GWIN,
A. G. HOWARD,
C. T. WATSON,
B. F. MOORE.
} Committee.

**Don't Need the Chickens.**

The genuine Jelico mountain coal, the same that was indorsed by the Atlanta waterworks, after a close test, as being superior to all others, does its own crowing. Notwithstanding all the important manufacturers, as has already been shown through the columns of THE CONSTITUTION, proclaim its superiority over every other coal ever brought to this market, and it is a well-known fact that it was sold by Stocks & Brazelton, and that the above named coal, which was also indorsed by THE CONSTITUTION publishing company, can only be bought from or through Stocks & Brazelton, who are sole agents for the south.

PEARS! PEARS! PEARS!
For eating and preserving $200. to $4.00 per bushel. Apply to or address P. D. Wilson, West End.

John Ryan's
Recent arrivals from the forced sales of last week in New York will certainly create a furor in the Dry Goods trade to-morrow.
See the following unprecedented bargains:
15,000 yards Embroideries at 5 cents worth 10.
25,000 yards Embroideries at 10 cents worth 15 and 20.
30,000 yards Embroideries at 15 cents worth 25 and 30.
18,000 yards Embroideries at 20 cents worth 35 and 40.
Big lot of Mull, Swiss, India Linen Embroideries less than half their former price.
200 pieces Genuine Lonsdale Cambric at 10 cents.
"Wamsutta" 4-4 Bleaching 9½ cents.
"Fruit of Loom" 4-4 Bleaching 8½ cents.
New lot "Princess of Wales Bustles at 85 cents worth $1.
Big lot of Persian Lawns from auction from 20 cents up. Extra value, to make room for the immense carpet stock to be received in a few weeks. I will offer some extraordinary bargains in that line. Look at this splendid quality, Tapestry Brussels carpets at 65 cents per yard, same that other houses are selling at 90 cents. Body Brussels Carpets at $1 and $1.10 that cannot be equalled in the United States, in fact there is nothing in the house that will not have the knife put into it this week.
Ye lovers of bargains can now look for them as you will certainly find them to your heart's content at
John Ryan's.

P. L. MYNATT,
CANDIDATE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION for congress from the Fifth Congressional District of Georgia, will address the people on the issues of the canvass, at DeGive's opera house at 8:30 o'clock p. m., Thursday, July 24th, 1884.

MOSQUITO BARS.
Made to order on frames or rings cheaper than you can make them. M. Rich & Bro.

**Clemmons & Kenny**
Are now slaughtering daily some of the finest spring lambs and mutton ever brought to the city, as well as fine beef, veal, pork, etc. Give them a call; they guarantee every customer satisfaction. Telephone 321.

THE MOSQUITOES
Bite you because you don't by your nets from A. J. MILLER, 44 Peachtree St.

THE SUN
Shines hot in your doors and windows—buy your awnings from A. J. MILLER.

LEATHER CHAIRS
Make your dining room look much handsomer. You can find them at MILLER'S.

WHAT LOOKS COOLER
Than a nicely laid MATTING, and a new set of walnut furniture. If you doubt it, try it at MILLER'S.

$1.12 1-2C BARGAINS
Body Brussels Carpeting at MILLER'S.

$6.00
Ice Boxes at MILLER'S.

CLOSING OUT
Stock Refrigerators at MILLER'S.

Call early for bargains at Miller's Emporium, over a half acre, covered with elegant goods.
ANDREW J. MILLER,
Peachtree St.

We shall have the biggest stock of carpets and upholstery goods you ever saw in the city of Atlanta. Our Mr. E. Rich is now purchasing these goods direct from the manufacturers. M. Rich & Bro.

**Summer Resorts.**

The Davenport house, Toccoa, Georgia, is fast filling with summer visitors. su

HIGH'S.
Entire stock consisting of about $150,000 in all classes of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery and Underwear, at New York cost, for 30 days only.
HIGH'S.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co
WILL OFFER
Special Prices
FOR 30 DAYS
ON FOLLOWING LINES OF GOODS:
Table Linens and Towels,
Plain Nainsooks
Persian Lawns,
India Linens,
Oriental Linens,
Princess Lawns,
Batiste d' Alsace,
Embroidered Swiss,
Fine Embroideries.
—ALSO—
Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Brocade Silks.
Boys' Shirt Waists.
Black & Mourning Goods
10-4 Sheetings,
5-4 and 6-4 P. C. Cotton
and 4-4 Bleachings
OF ALL BRANDS.
The Prices of these goods will be made SO LOW they will be closed out rapidly.

Carpet Department
JUST RECEIVED
New Brussels
WITH HANDSOME BORDERS.
New China and Cocoa Mattings.
We have an elegant stock LACE CURTAINS and WINDOW DRAPERIES of newest designs.
BEAUTIES IN WINDOW SHADES.
Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!
We are offering some real Bargains in
Gents', Ladies' and Children's
FINE SHOES.
Odd Lots at Lessthan Manufacturers Cost.
Chamberlin Johnson & Co.
sun tues 7p

**State Capitol.**

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Section 7 of the act to provide for the erection of a state capitol building says "that the said capitol building shall be built of granite rock and marble, as far as practicable, and that all the materials used in the construction of said building shall be those found and procured within the state of Georgia: provided the same can be procured in said state as cheaply as other materials of like quality in other localities."

Now, how can the commissioners legally consider bids for the use of sandstone in the construction of the capitol building when it is a species of stone neither found nor procured within the state? at least there were no specimens submitted for examination found within the state limits.

GEORGIA.

At a meeting of the Gate City Athletic club, Friday night, by a unanimous vote of the club, the three aspirants for congress, namely, Messrs. Hammond, Jackson and Mynatt, were requested to act as judges sometime during the day at their great go-as-you-please race, next Friday, and it is hoped that they will consent to assist the boys in their new departure, and help to place athletic sports up to the high sphere which they so deservedly belong.

**Grocers.**
Dohme & Dunning will leave you if you don't go to McBride's and get Dry Air Refrigerator and Ivory Soap and a "Gate City Stone Filter."

**Full Dress German.**

On Friday evening next, Mr. Billups Phinizy of Oconee White Sulphur springs, will give a full dress german to his guests. To simply announce the time is sufficient, for all who have the pleasure of the acquaintance of Mr. P., are fully satisfied that no similar affair to come off at any of the resorts will be more enjoyable, or give greater satisfaction.

**For Rent.**
A newly finished nine room two-story house, conveniently located. Inquire at P. H. Snook's furniture store.

The object for which the Amaranth club is to present Ticket of Leave Man next Monday eve is a sufficient guarantee for a rousing good house, even though the young ladies and gents of that club ranked as good middling but, but with such an array of exceptional talent to present this piece makes it double sure for a big house.

**We Have Cut Down**
Our stock very materially since inaugurating our special bargain sale. But we have a great many rare bargains to dispose of yet, and all being seasonable, fresh goods.
EISEMAN BROS.,
55 Whitehall street.

Tate Spring, East Tenn. is Georgia's favorite resort.

Cherry's Fruit Evaporator, Millsville Atmospheric Fruit Jars, Improved Fly Fans, Lorrillards, Baldwin Dry Air Refrigerators. Simplest, cheapest, best in the world at McBride's.

**White Sulphur Dance.**

The pleasantest affair of the season was a grand ball at White Sulphur springs on Friday evening, July 18.

Twenty couples from Gainesville were present, and added much to the happiness of the occasion. Mrs. S. B. Appleby, with her husband, chaperoned the Gainesville party. Her pleasant manner, popularity and grace were especially remarkable. The young people were:

Miss Mamie Rice, Atlanta, with Geo. W. Rawlings, Washington, D. C.
Miss Dora Blackshear with Mr. C. A. Whitehead.
Miss Leila Whitehead with Mr. C. A. Moreno.
Miss Genie Whitehead with Mr. E. P. DuPre.
Miss Jeanne Cochran with Mr. Wilson.
Miss Mamie Sims with Mr. Raymond Thompson.
Misses Wilkins, Burke county; Miss McHenry, Madison; Miss Wells, Savannah; Miss Moore, New Orleans; Miss Gartrell, Macon, and many other visitors too numerous to mention.

Georgians drink Tate Spring water.

**A Small Lot**
Of Seersucker pants separate from the suits which we offer for $1 a pair. EISEMAN BROS., 55 Whitehall street.

Order your Pears and Grapes from P. D. Wilson, West End.

HIGH'S
New York wholesale prices, for Dry Goods at retail, this week.
HIGH.

STILSON, Jeweler.
Reliable Goods, Fair Dealing and Bottom Prices
53 WHITEHALL STREET ATLANTA GA.

The Decisions of the February Term of the
SUPREME COURT
have just been published in pamphlet form.
We will send the Pamphlet, postage paid on receipt of One Dollar.
Address THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

Tate Spring water relieves constipation.

**New Sweet Potatoes.**
T. C. Mayson, No. 3 and 5 Marietta street, has just received a fresh supply of choice, new sweet potatoes, first of the season.

As we are determined to clear out all of our cassimere suiting this season, you can find among our $8.50 suits some that are worth nearly double the money. EISEMAN BROS., 55 Whitehall street.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Boyd & Baxter, which appears elsewhere in this issue. These gentlemen are thorough business men and have unexcelled facilities for manufacturing all kinds of poplar and walnut furniture.

We sell carpets on the installment plan at cash prices. M. Rich & Bro.

**Grand Council.**

The grand council of the American Legion of Honor, of Georgia, has just closed its annual session in Savannah. Atlanta was agreed upon for the next place of meeting.

Now is the time to buy Pears to can and preserve for winter. Bartlett, Edwards, Henrietta, and other varieties $2.00 to $4.00 per bushel. Apply to or address P. D. Wilson, West End.

IVORY SOAP, POLKA DOT GLASS, ELECTRIC LUSTRE STARCH, MILLVILLE FRUIT JARS, DRY AIR REFRIGERATORS. TRADE SUPPLIED BY M'BRIDE & CO.

Our Mr. E. Rich is now in New York buying carpets and dry goods. Don't buy your carpets before you have seen us. M. Rich & Bro.

**For the Finest**
Of everything in the way of fresh meat, call on Clemmons & Kenny. Greatest variety, finest meats, politest attention and reasonable prices. Every customer guaranteed satisfaction. Telephone 321.

The cast for the Ticket of Leave Man is undoubtedly the best that an Atlanta amateur company ever succeeded in securing. Each and every part seems to have been written for the various performers.

The Amaranth club will present Ticket of Leave Man at Concordia hall next Monday evening, and a rare treat of amateur talent is promised to all who attend.

HIGH'S.
It is our intention to convert entire stock into cash as near as possible. For 30 days we wlil offer everything at cost.
HIGH'S,
46 and 48 Whitehall.

D. Tye & Bro., keep a first-class market in connection with their Steam Sausage factory at 139 Whitehall. 3 sun

Typhoid, scarlet and malarial fevers, Bright's disease and summer complaints avoided by using "Gate City Stone Filter." Go to McBride's and see about it. su tu th

**Baltimore Speaks.**
We have sold largely of the "Gate City Stone Filters." We and all our customers without exception pronounce it the only Perfect Filter.
KEEN & HAGGERTY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Only Flavor in the Seal Skin Cigar
Is that given by a secret combination of the finest pure Havana tobaccos properly rehandled. They are free from all scent or flavor produced by drugs. Give them a trial. For sale by JACK, WARD & CO., WILLIS E. VENABLE, CURRAN & SCOTT, P. J. KENNY, And at wholesale by FRANK E. BLOCK.

M. RICH & BROS.
WILL SELL, THIS WEEK, THE FOLLOWING GOODS AT THESE ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES:
500 YARDS ALL-LINEN TABLE DAMASK, 60 INCHES WIDE, AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.
375 YARDS, 58 INCH BLEACHED DAMASKS AT 35 CENTS.
450 YARDS 58 INCH TURKEY RED TABLE LINEN (FAST COLORS) AT 40 CENTS.
400 DOZEN DAMASK AND HUCK TOWELS (AL LINEN) AT $1.00 PER DOZEN.
18x36 INCH ALL LINEN LOOM TOWELS AT 15 CENTS EACH.
20x40 INCH ALL-LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS AT 15 CENTS EACH, WORTH 25 CENTS.
200 DOZEN PURE LINEN WHITE DOILIES AT 35 CENTS PER DOZEN.
A FINE 5-8 PURE LINEN BLEACHED TABLE NAPKIN AT 70 CENTS PER DOZEN, WORTH $1.00.
350 FULL SIZE WHITE BED SPREADS AT 60 CENTS, REGULAR PRICE $1.00.
200 LEWISTON CROCHET QUILTS AT $1.00, WORTH $1.40.
REMEMBER THAT THESE PRICES ARE GOOD FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
M. RICH & BROS.

**IN MEMORIAM.**

KELLY—Death at all times is sad; but when it comes to a loving family and carries away the favorite son and the loved brother, sadness knows no bounds. Such was the sadness created by the untimely death of Daniel Kelly, who died in this city Wednesday morning last. Mr. Kelly was a young man of rare personal attractions. He was the youngest son of a devoted mother, and was beloved by his brothers and sisters almost to idolatry. He was just in the prime of life, and was regarded as the stay of his mother's declining years, when death came along and robbed her of her precious jewel. What words can describe the grief of that mother, when, in her far away home, she heard that her darling boy was no more? Mr. Kelly was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and at his death twenty-seven years old, and lived there until about two years ago, when he came to Atlanta, when he knew but one person in this city. His brother, Jack Kelly, alone welcomed him to his new home, where his brief stay was one of pleasure to himself and happiness to those with whom he met. Not long after he came to Atlanta he formed the acquaintance of a few friedds, but quickly his worth as a true man won for him the confidence and esteem of all with whom he become acquainted, so that at the time he was wrestling with his fatal illness he was surrounded by those who did all that could be done, to make peaceful his last few days. Those who attended him in his last illness, ministered to him with willing hands and loving hearts, and they now testify; that he died as he lived—fearless and resignedly. Only a few weeks ago he was in perfect health, but the terrible fever that caused his death was even then working in his veins; not long ago he went to Augusta with some friends, and while there contracted fever. When he came back he went to his brother, Mr. Jack Kelly's, residence, and in a few days was tossing upon a bed of illness. Even then his friends thought he would recover, but they were doomed to disappointment, for on Wednesday morning last his spirit took its flight to that other world, where it now rests happily. When he died he was surrounded by his devoted brother, Mr. Jack Kelly, his loving sister, Mrs. Kelly, Messrs. T. A. Johnson, James J. Cashin, James H. Norris, George Jordon, Tim C. O'Connell and Barney O'Hagan. These young men had learned the true worth of the man, by whose bedside they were watching, and when his last breath went out they turned away to hide their grief. The body was sent back to his old home, acompanied by his brother, Mr. Jack Kelly, and there it was laid to rest. "MANY ATLANTA FRIENDS."

HIGH'S.
No matter what flaming advertisements others may have, we will offer this week our entire stock at exactly cost.
HIGH'S.

HIGH'S.
All of our Silks, Dress Goods, Linens, Notions, Hosiery, Corsets, Underwear, White Goods, Embroideries, Laces, offered at New York cost, for 30 days only.
HIGH'S.

FOR CONGRESS.

**HON. N. J. HAMMOND.**

DELEGATES:
JOHN R. GRAMLING,
SAMUEL WIEL,
FRANK M. POTTS,
WM. A. HAYGOOD,
T. T. SMITH,
JAMES F. BARDETT,
DR. J. D. TURNER,
A. L. HOLBROOK,
ALEX. W. SMITH
J. H. HARVILLE,
MOSES LIPES,
A. B. CULBERSON.

FOR CONGRESS

**HARRY JACKSON.**

DELEGATES.
HENRY W. GRADY,
SAMUEL M. INMAN,
JOHN J. DOONAN,
B. S. IVY,
SAM. F. PARROTT,
MARK L. TOLBERT,
LEVI COHEN,
GEORGE HILLYER,
GEO. W. WINBURN,
JAMES M. WILSON,
W. C. MADDOX,
W. M. CAMP

FOR CONGRESS

**P. L. MYNATT,**

DELEGATES:
DR. E. J. ROACH,
J. J. BARNES,
J. M. LIDDELL,
MARTIN H. DOOLY,
WHEELER MANGUM,
THOS. J. BOYD,
H. C. SAWTELL,
FRANK E. BLOCK,
TOM CLAYTON
C. J. SIMMONS,
C. Q. ADAMSON,
BENJ. F. McDUFFIE. 7p

HIGH'S
Our capital being limited, we cannot carry goods over from one season to another. We do not pretend the wealth of some of our neighbors.
We never bring goods to keep over.
Our stock is very large for the season, it is now necessary for us to unload, and to-morrow morning we will offer you anything in our store at exactly cost.
HIGH'S,
46 and 48 Whitehall.

## TEACHERS and SCHOOL GIRLS ATTENTION!

We will reduce our price of tuition during the summer months to accommodate ladies desirous of taking advantage of the school vacation. New Art Goods. Cool studio. Call and see specimens or send for circulars. Firing and gilding of China our specialty. Artists' requisites in great variety.

LYCETT'S ART SCHOOL,
67½ Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

H. I. KIMBALL, L. B. WH... ...ELER & CO.,
ARCHITECTS,
3½ Peachtree Street.

FOR INFORMATION AS TO
RAILROAD RATES, ROUTES, TIME, ETC.,
To any Part of the World
Apply to B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent, Kennesaw Route.
8m Atlanta, Ga.


## COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton—Middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6¼; New York at 11; in Atlanta at 10⅞.

### Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, July 19, 10:31 P.M.
All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named.

| NAME OF STATION. | Barometer. | Thermometer. | Dew Point. | WIND. Direction. | WIND. Force. | Rainfall. | Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 29.99 | 76 | 68 | N W | Fresh | .00 | Clear. |
| Augusta | 29.98 | 79 | ... | | Calm | .00 | Clear. |
| Key West | 30.01 | 82 | ... | N W | Fresh | .00 | Clear. |
| Savannah | 29.93 | 82 | ... | E | Light | .00 | Fair. |

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

| Time of observation. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6:31 a m | 29 97 | 72 | 68 | N W | Eresh | .00 | Fair. |
| 10:31 a m | 29.98 | 83 | 68 | N E | Light | .00 | Fair. |
| 2:31 p m | 29.95 | 86 | 66 | N | Fresh | .00 | Clear. |
| 6:31 p m | 29.95 | 82 | 66 | N W | Fresh | .00 | Clear. |
| 10:31 p m | 29.99 | 76 | 68 | N W | Fresh | .00 | Clear. |

Mean daily bar...... 29.974 | Maximum ther.......... 86.3
" " ther..... 77.7 | Minimum ther.......... 70.
" " hu'y... 73.3 | Total rainfall.......... .00


THEO. H. PRICE, Late of Eure, Farrar & Price. FERGUS REID.

PRICE, REID & CO.,
Cotton Commission Merchants
—NORFOLK, VA.—

Special attention given to the sale of cotton, to arrive or in transit, for both foreign and domestic markets. Correspondence solicited.

## WATCH REPAIRING!

SKILLED WORKMEN.
UNEQUALLED FACILITIES

Watch left for repairs made as nearly like new as possible, and all work guaranteed.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
Jewelers.


### MEETINGS.

A regular convocation of Jason Burr council No. 13 royal and select Masions of twenty-seven, will convene Monday 21st instant, 7:30 p. m. All visiting and transient companions fraternally invited to attend. "Work in the two degrees." By order of B. F. Moor, T. Ill. M.

J. H. MEAD, Recorder.

### Coal Mine to be Leased.

The board of directors of the Broken Arrow Coal and Mining company will meet at the president's office in Atlanta, on Thursday, July 24th, for the transaction of the business of the company, and more especially for the purpose of leasing the mine recently operated by this company. By order of the president.

A. HAAS,
3t secretary and treasurer.

### Young Men's Jackson Central Club.

This club will hold their meeting at Centennial hall, (Whitehall, corner railroad crossing,) Monday night at 8 o'clock. Reuben Arnold and other prominent speakers will be present and address the meeting. The young men are especially invited to attend.

W. M. MICKELBERRY, President.
JULIUS MENKO, Secretary.
PHIL LOVEMAN, P. REGAN, ABE FRY, JAMES T. LYNCH, H. W. THOMPSON, B. HAGAN, Executive Committee.

### Melon Movements.

Yesterday THE CONSTITUTION received the following telegramm:

CHICAGO, July 19.—Atlanta Constitution.—Melons firm, selling readily from twenty-five to thirty dollars for choice large ones.

PAUL NIPPE & CO.

These gentlemen are handling large shipments of Georgia melons, and are anxious to get all they can, as they find ready sale for the best size and quality. The trade was never livelier than at present, and the west seems to be paying better prices than any other section.

### Melon Report for July 19, 1884.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 14 | Indianapolis | 1 |
| Atlanta | 12 | Louisville | 2 |
| Memphis | 3 | Knoxville | 1 |
| Nashville | 3 | Paducah | 1 |
| Chattanooga | 4 | New Orleans | 5 |
| Philadelphia | 1 | Birmingham | 1 |
| Buffalo | 1 | | |
| Cleveland | 1 | Total | 50 |

### Interesting Church Services To-day.

Bishop Beckwith will conduct the services at St. Luke's Mission on Plum street this afternoon at 5 o'clock and after administering the rite of confirmation will preach. Street cars leaving on Marietta street will carry parties desiring to be present within a few hundred yards of the Mission. The public are invited.

French wall papers just received at Mauck's.

Reuben Arnold, and other prominent speakers will address the Young Men's Jackson club, Centennial hall, to-morrow (Monday) night.

### A Promise of Fine Church Music.

The choir of the First Baptist church has been organized by the selection of Professor Snow as organist, Mrs. Dow soprano, Mrs. Wallace alto, Professor Goldsmith tenor and Mr. Eugene Hardeman as basso. This is a splendid company of musicians, and will please the church going public.

Every body invited to try one of Lawson's Half-and-Half, a Havana cigar for 5c, at Louisville cigar store.

In another column we publish a call for the meeting of Young Mens' Central Jackson club to take place on Monday night at the Centennial hall, corner Whitehall street and railroad. An interesting programme has been arranged, and all who attend will enjoy themselves.

Four seasoned Havana cigars for 25c at Louisville cigar store.

Mauck sells best paints and stylish paper.

### The Good Templars.

At a meeting held yesterday in the Good Templars hall, the following delegate were elected to the state temperance convention assembling here on the 24th. Judge J. D. Cunningham, Judge G. N. Lester, Judge George Hillyer, Dr. B. M. Wooley, Colonel L. P. Grant, Green T. Dodd, J. G. Thrower, B. F. Longley, T. H. Huzza, C. W. Hubner, M. S. McGee. Rev. V. C. Norcross.

### Dinner or Luncheon.

Do the ladies of the city, or visitors to Atlanta, ever take dinner, luncheon, or ice cream at Thompson's Parlors on Alabama street? His dishes are distillations of the most delicate viands. Every meat presents its own natural aroma, every vegetable its own shade of verdure, while his ice creams and ices are made of the very best and most delicious materials.

The La Africana c... 10c smoke in the market. Call on J. ... Marietta st.


—FOR—
BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL OFFICE SUPPLIES,
—CALL AT—
LYNCH & LESTER'S.

C. W. MOTES,
Portrait Photographer,
34 WHITEHALL STREET.

THE BEST GALLERY, FINEST SCENERY AND best light in the city. My scenery has been carefully selected from Seavey, the celebrated New York artist, and is especially suited for young ladies in their graduating dresses. A large and fine assortment of Gold, Plush and Antique Bronze picture frames. Sittings made in cloudy weather. All work done by the instantaneous process.

C. W. MOTES.

## JOHN KEELY

"The Leader of Low Prices,"
Jubilant over his last week's Purchases, offers
Excellent Calicoes 2½c yard!
Best Standard Calicoes 4½c yd!
First-class Printed Lawns 3¾c yard!
Superb Ginghams 5c yard!
Excellent White India Lawns 3¾c yard!
Short Lengths White Lawns 2½c yard!
Fine Grade Short Lengths White India Linens 5c yd.

## NO COMPETITION HERE!

Bargains in new Fans! Bargains in Hosiery and Gloves! Bargains! Stupendous Bargains in fine Embroideries, at

JOHN KEELY'S.

☞ NOTICE!

See John Keely's large advertisement on first page of this paper.


### PERSONAL.

Several families from Atlanta are expected at the Davenport House, Toccoa, Ga. su

Dr. A. G. Hobbs, (eye, ear and throat) James' block

If Robt. S. Burwell will call at this office or on Dr. Connally, he will learn something to his interest. tu wed su

Miss Alice and Clara Rockwell, two charming young ladies or Barnesville, after spending several weeks with relatives and friends, left on the Central train yesterday, to the regret of their many friends.

Mr. A. A. Straus, of Mayesville, S. C., is in the city and is stopping at A. Rosenfeld, 24 Whitehall street.

Miss Delia Roche, of Calhoun street, is visiting friends at Stone Mountain.

Mr. Labon L. Jenkins, son of Colonel D. A. Jenkins, of North Carolina, is visiting his brother Mr. J. C. Jenkins in Atlanta.

Mr. A. D. Adair and family are in their new cottage at Norcross for the summer. Among others at Norcross from Atlanta are Mr. H. C. Peeples, Captain Wing and lady, Mrs. Dr. Henry McDonald, Mr. Welch and wife.

Miss Thornton, of Atlanta, is visiting the family of her uncle Mr. J. O. Ford, of Milner.

Mr. Hayne Ellis, of Macon is visiting his sister Mrs. H. F. Peck, 66 E. Ellis street.

Mr. B. W. Wrenn, of this city, was in New Orleans during the weak.

Miss Kate Milledge of Forsyth, is visiting relatives in Atlanta.

Messrs. S Jones, C. A. Williams and J. A. Sullivan, of Atlanta, were in New Orleans during the week.

Mrs. W. P. Burt and children, of Americus, are up at New Holland.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Bell, of Americus, who are visiting in Atlanta, will go to Tennessee for the summer.

Mr. C. B. Tyler, of Atlanta, was a guest at the Galt house, Louisville, Ky., during the week.

Miss G. Strong, of Atlanta, is the guest of Miss Lula Barns, Hamilton.

Miss Anna Reuby Nichols, who has been visiting Macon, Atlanta, and other places, has returned to her home, West End, Nacoochee Valley.

Miss Jessie Fuller, of West End, is visiting friends in Thomaston. She will be absent two months.

Miss Laura Toland, of Morrow's station, will spend a few days in Atlanta, as the guest of Miss Emma Fuller, 25 Windsor street.

Miss Lula Bradfield, of Atlanta, has gone to Stanleyville, Ala. She will return home in August, accompanied by Miss Anna Birdsong, of Antioch, Ga.

Miss Josie Magbee, of this eity, will probably spend the summer in Perry county.

Miss Emma Fuller, of Atlanta, will visit friends in Jonesboro soon.

Mr. J. W. McConnell, late of the firm of Russell & McConnell, will leave Atlanta in a few days for his old home in Nashville.

Mrs. Dr. A. G. Hobbs, is visiting relatives in Indiana.

Miss Nora McMahon, of Savannah, is stopping with her brother Rev. Father McMahon, Marietta street.

Mr. J. B. Redwine has left the city for ten days or two weeks. He will go first to New York and will visit his plantation in Heard county before returning.

Ed Dreyfus, of Macon, is in town.

The family of Secretary A. C. Briscoe, of the railroad commission, will spend the summer in Oglethorpe county.

Rev. D. Shaver, D. D., and wife, are visiting their daughter Mrs. Dr. Geo. W. Graham, in Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. James Banks, has returned to Atlanta to spend the summer.

Colonel I. W. Avery ran up from Augusta, yesterday, on a flying visit.

Master Mims Hightower is visiting Barnesville, Georgia.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Rosser are visiting friends and relatives in Barnesville, Ga.

Miss Katie Durand has returned from a visit to relatives in Marietta.

Mrs. John Ryan accompanied by her two accomplished daughters Misses Mary and Ida, left last Friday for Tate springs.

Mrs. F. H. Brenner and her neice, Miss Rosa Brenner, of Augusta, are visiting the family of Mr. and Mrs. W. Brenner at No. 305 Marietta street.

Mrs. P. J. Moran and family of this city are spending a few weeks with the family of Mr. Thomas Spences in Gainesville.

Lawson's Half-and-Half, best 5 cent cigar in Atlanta at Louisville cigar store.

### Soddy Coal—J. S. Lester.

Some interested party has started a report that I had quit the coal business. I hereby denounce the report as false and the author a malicious liar.

J. S. LESTER, Agt. Soddy Coal Co.

Mauck sells wall paper, paints and picture rod.

The celebrated La Africana at Louisville cigar store. Joe T. Lawson, sole agent.


## HIRSCH BROTHERS.

HAVE MARKED DOWM THEIR
ELEGANT LINE OF CLOTHING FOR MEN BOYS' AND CHILDREN,
To Prices to Suit the Times.
We still have a choice line of Goods in our Merchant Tailoring Deparment, at greatly reduced figures
HIRSCH BROS.
42 and 44 WHITEHALL STREET.

## THIN SUMMER GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY AT VERY LOW FIGURES.
OUR BOYS' and CHILDREN'S SUITS
WE ARE SELLING OUT AT REDUCED PRICES.
A No. 1 Stock of Fine Dress Suits, Worsteds, Granites, &c., Kept Constantly on Hand.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER AT POPULAR PRICES.
MUSE AND SWIFT
38 WHITEHALL ST.

A Large stock of Watches
—AT—
Greatly Reduced Prices.
FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW'S,
31 Whitehall street.


### CHURCH SERVICES.

METHODIST.

Trinity church, Whitehall, corner Peters, T. R. Kendall, pastor—The service at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by pastors. Opening morning service: 5 minutes sermon to children. Sunday-school 9:15 a. m. Experience meeting Monday at 8 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m. Class meeting Friday at 8 p. m. All heartily welcome.

First Methodist church, Rev. W. F. Glenn, pastor. Class meeting 9:30 a. m. Preaching 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday-school 4 p. m., J. C. Courtney, superintendent.

First Methodist Protestant church, corner of Forsyth and Garnett streets—Service at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor, H. C. Cushing. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Sunday-scqool at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday night at 8 p. m.

St. Paul's church, Hunter and Bell streets, Rev. J. M. White, pastor—No service to-day on account of pastor's absence at district conference.

Evan's Chapel, corner Stonewall and Chapel streets, J. T. Gibson, pastor—The map review of the Sunday-school lessons for the second quarter will be had at 11 o'clock a. m., conducted by the superintendent. Parents earnestly invited to attend. Preaching at 8 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:15 a. m., F. M. Aikin, superintendent.

West End Methodist service in the Academy, A. L. Crumley, pastor. Baptism and reception of new members at 11 a. m. Preaching at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10 o'clock. The revival services which God has greatly blessed, will continue during the week at 5 p. m. and 8. p. m. daily. All specially invited.

Methodist service near E. T., Va. and Ga. railroad shops. Sunday-school at 3:30 p. m. Preaching at 8 p. m., by Dr. W. C. Smith.

Pierce Chapel, Rawson street—Sunday school at 4 p. m, Religious service at 5 o'clock. Preaching 8 p. m. Revival services every night during the week, All invited to attend.

Edgewood—T. A. Seals, pastor; preaching 11 a. m. by Rev. W. J. Scott. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m., Mark W. Johnson, superintendent. Class meeting at 5 p. m. All invited.

Payne's Chapel, corner of Hunnicutt and Luckie streets, Rev. Jno. M. Bowden, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Dr. A. J. Bell, superintendent. Young men's prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 7:45. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 7:45. All invited to attend.

Trinity Home Mission—Preaching at 8 p. m. Sunday school meets at 5 p.m.; closes at 6 p.m.

Pierce Chapel—Preaching at 8 p. m. by Rev. W. C. Smith.

EPISCOPALIAN.

St. Philip's Church, Capitol Hill.—Rev. James G. Armstrong, D.D., Rector.—Morning service at 11 a. m.; evening service 5:30 p. m. Sunday-school 9:15 a. m. Rt. Rev. Bishop Beckwith is expected to be present at the morning service.

St. Luke's cathedral, corner Houston and Pryor streets—7 a. m. Holy Communion; 9:30 a.m. Sunday school; 11 a. m. morning prayer and sermon by Rev. Mr. Beckwith. 7:30 p. m., evening prayer and sermon by Rev. Mr. Beckwith.

St. Luke's Mission, No. 1, Plum street rear of Wilkins, Post & Cos. foundry—11 a. m. morning prayer and sermon; 4 p. m. Sunday-school; 5 p. m. evening prayer. Confirmation and sermon by Bishop Beckwith.

Mission of the Redeemer, corner West Fair and Walker streets—Evening prayer and sermon every Sunday night at 8 p. m. Sermon to-night by Rev. Mr. Hunt. Sunday-school every Sunday afternoon at 3:30 p. m.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church, corner Walton and Forsyth streets—Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D., pastor. Sermon by pastor at 11 a. m., no preaching at night. Sunday-school 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting and lecture by pastor Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets, Rev. Henry McDonald, D. D., pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday-school 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

Third Baptist church, 31 Jones avenue, Rev. H. C. Hornady, D. D., pastor.—Preaching at 11 o'clock a.m. by the pastor and at 8:15 o'clock p. m. by Rev. D. W. Gwin, D. D. At 4 o'clock p. m. a dedication service will be held. Reading scriptures by Rev. J. H. Weaver, prayer by Rev. E. Z. F. Golden, address by Rev. Henry McDonald, D. D., address by Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D., dedication prayer by Rev. V. C. Norcross. The exercises will be varied by music. Sunday-school at 9:30 o'clock a. m., W. H. Bell superintendent.

Central Baptist church, corner Peters and Fair streets, Rev. E. Z. F. Golden, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m.

Fifth Baptist church—Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by the pastor, V. C. Norcross. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Baptism at night.

Sixth Baptist church, West Hunter street, J. H. Weaver, pastor.—Preaching at 11 a.m. and 8. p.m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m. Deacon McCall, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Services at the First Presbyterian church on Marietta street—Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All are cordially invited.

The congregation of the Central Presbyterian church will hold their services in the large and comfortable basement room of the new courthouse on the corner of Pryor and Hunter streets at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D., pastor, officiating. Sunday school at 9:15 a. m., sharp. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p. m. All are cordially invited.

Sunday school at West End academy at 4 p.m. Earnest workers and all friends of the cause are requested to attend. George B. McGaughey, superintendent.

Fourth Presbyterian church, Chamberlain street, Rev. Z. B. Graves, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sabbath-school 9:30 a. m. All cordially invited to attend. Prayer meeting Wednesday 8 p. m.

CATHOLIC.

SS. Peter and Paul's church, corner Marietta and Alexander streets—Rev. P. H. McMahon, pastor. Order of services: First mass, 7 a. m.; second mass 10:30 a. m.; benediction at 6 p. m.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Church of Christ, Hunter street, between Pryor and Loyd, A. G. Thomas, pastor.—Worship at 10:45 a.m. and 8:15 p.m. Preaching by the pastor. All are cordially invited.

UNITARIAN.

Church of Our Father, on Church street, near junction Peachtree and Forsyth streets.—Rev George Leonard Chaney will preach at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. Evening subject: "Isaiah, the Reformer of Judah."

CONGREGATIONAL.

Piedmont Congregational—Services in Tallulah hall, No. 14 North Broad, at 11 a. m. Sunday-school at 12:15. All are invited.

GOSPEL MEETING.

Y. M. C. A—A service of song and gospel meeting will be held in the association hall corner Walton and Forsyth streets this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Good singing. Everybody invited.

COLORED.

Bethel A. M. E. church, Wheat street, Rev. W. J. Gaines, D. D., pastor.—Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. D. T. Greene, and at 3 p. m. Special sermon to children and society by the pastor. And 8 p. m. Rev. D. T. Greene. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.. Mr. A. S. Simms, superintendent.

Friendship Baptist church, Mitchell and Hayne streets, Rev. E. R. Carter, Pastor—Daily service at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Rev. E Kent will preaoh at 3 p. m. Sunday-school at 9 a. m., Mr. Nick Holmes superintendent.

Zion Presbyterian church, 130 East Harris street—Rev. J. R. Harris, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 3 o'clock and 8 o'clock, p. m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9 a. m. All are cordially invited to attend.


## DAVID H. DOUGHERTY.

SPOT CASH.

Still further and more sweeping reductions. Summer goods must move. Immense stock of Plaid Dress Ginghams and Percales thrown upon the counters at 5c per yard. The biggest drives in White Goods and Table Linens ever shown in the city of Atlanta. In fact, we have the goods cheap, and are determined to hold the supremacy for selling them cheaper than any other house in the market can afford to do. We buy cheap, lose nothing, and SPOT CASH enables us to wave the banner of low prices over all opposition. Bargains in every department is the order of the day, and you shall find them if you will only call. Listen at the artillery of our competitors. Hear them thundering low prices from their big guns, but all that we ask is for you to cut out their prices and bring them with you, and we will show you where the lightening strikes. Come in and see the crowds, and you will say that the people have plenty of money to pay SPOT CASH where bargains are to be had.

M. Rich & Bro. are slaughtering table linens, and towels this week.

M. Rich & Bro. continue their sale of chemises at 30 and 35 cents and night gowns at 60 cents. These goods are very cheap.

These young gentlemen appear to have made up their minds to captivate the lady in the picture. Well, say what you will, there's nothing like clothes for giving one a good appearance. True, they don't maket the man, bu they are a wonderful improvement. Now, let us say this in all candor. This week we will offer in men's and boys' ready-made Summer Clothing such bargains as were never heard of before. Don't take our word for it, come and see.

Our prices are reduced to crushing figures and we mean to sell, and intend to do it.

A. O. M. GAY,
Clothier, Hatter and Tailor,
35 WHITEHALL STREET.

BEAR IN MIND

We sell the Diamond Patent Flour. In fact the best of everything.
TYE, LYNAN & TYE,
Whitehall St.

Only a few of those summer silks at 30 cents left.
M. Rich & Bro.

HIGH'S

Entire stock at New York cost. Come and we will show you that we mean exactly what we say.
HIGH.


Mauck papers and paints houses and siigns.


We are selling embroidered Swisses at less than cost to close them out.
M. Rich & Bro.


Lawson's Half-and-Half, guaranteed clear Havana filled for 5c. Trade call on Joe. T. Lawson, at Louisville cigar store, 50 Marietta street.


Look at our advertisement of table linens, towels, etc. These will prove some of the greatest bargains you have ever bought, M. Rich & Bro.


Reuben Arnold and other prominent gentlemen speak at the Young Men's Jackson club, Centennial hall, to-morrow (Monday) night.

## KENNESAW ROUTE.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The following time card in effect Sunday, June 15, 1884.

NORTHBOUND.

NO. 3 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta......
Arrive Dalton........ 8 20 a m
" Chattanooga........12 06 n'n
Stops at all important stations. 1 30 p m

NO. 1 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta........ 2 35 p m
Arrive Dalton........ 6 22 p m
" Chattanooga........ 8 00 p m

NO. 14, ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Atlanta........ 3 45 p m
Arrive Rome........ 6 50 p m
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

NO. 17, MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays
Leaves Atlanta........ 7:05 a m
Arrives Marietta........ 8:15 a m
Stops at all way stations, and by signals.

NO. 11, EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta........11 40 p m
Arrives Chattanooga........ 5 15 a m
Stops at all important stations when signalled.

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS
No. 3 has Parlor Chair Cars Atlanta to Nashville.
No. 1 has Pullman Palace cars Atlanta to Louisville, via Nashville, New Orleans to Washington, and Pullman cars Jacksonville to Cincinnati.
No. 14 runs solid to Rome.
No. 11 has Pullman car Atlanta to Nashville.

SOUTHBOUND.

NO. 4 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Chattanooga........ 8 00 a m
Leave Dalton........ 9 47 a m
Arrive Atlanta........ 1 40 p m
Stops at all important way stations.

NO. 2 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Chattanooga........ 2 55 p m
Arrive Atlanta........ 8 40 p m

NO 12, EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Chattanooga........10 15 p m
Arrive Atlanta........ 3 40 a m
Stops at all important way stations.

NO. 14, ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Rome........ 8 30 a m
Arrive Atlanta........11 45 a m
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

GAINESVILLE ACCOMMODATION—DAILY.
Leave Atlanta........ 5 15 p m
Arrive Gainesville........ 7 25 p m

RETURNING.
Leave Gainesville........ 6 00 a m
Arrive Atlanta........ 8 20 a m

NO. 17, MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Marietta........ 7 05 a m
Arrive Atlanta........ 8 15 a m

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.
No. 4 has Pullman Palace cars Cincinnati to Jacksonville, New Orleans to Washington, and Nashville to Atlanta.
No. 2 has Parlor Chair car Nashville to Atlanta.
No. 12 has Pullman car Louisville to Atlanta via Nashville.

B. W. WRENN, Pass. and Ticket Agent.
A. R. ANDERSON, General Superintendent.


## MISS HAINES'S SCHOOL,

WOODSIDE, P. O., Hartford, Conn.

THE AIM—A SOUND MIND IN A SOUND BODY Thorough courses in English, Latin, French German, Music and Art. French and German spoken in the family. Location unsurpassed. Tenth year opens Sept. 24. tu we th fr sat

## JOHN KEELY

"The Leader of Low Prices,"
Jubilant over his last week's Purchases, offers
Excellent Calicoes 2½c yard!
Best Standard Calicoes 4½c yd
First-class Printed Lawns 3¾c yard!
Superb Ginghams 5c yard!
Excellent White India Lawns 3¾c yare!
Short Lengths White Lawns 2½c yard!
Fine Grade Short Lengths White India Linens 5c yd.

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Bargains in new Fans! Bargains in Hosiery and Gloves! Bargains! Stupeoduous Baagains in Embroideries at

JOHN KEELY'S.

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many leading dentists. Price $1.00 per bottle. Liberal discount to the trade. Ask your dentist or druggist for it, or send to Drs. J. P. & W. R. HOLMES, Dentists, Dental Depot, Macon, Ga. LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR, Wholesale Agents, Macon and Atlanta, Georgia.


## East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia RAILROAD.

DIVISIONS IN GEORGIA.

THE NEW SHORT LINE
Chattanooga to Atlanta, Atlanta to Macon
Rome to Atlanta,
—AND—
THE SHORTEST OF ALL ROUTES
Chattanooga and the West,
To Florida and the Southeast
Closely Connecting in Union Depot at Chattanooga
BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH
with trains of Cincinnati Southern Railway, and Memphis and Charleston Railroad division, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.
Only Line Running Pullman Sleeping Cars Daily
BETWEEN ATLANTA AND FLORIDA
The Year Round Without Change and Without Delay. Trains at Atlanta Arrive at and Depart from Short Line Passenger Station, Mitchell Street
THE ONLY LINE RUNNING
THROUGH PASSENGER COACHES
Between Chattanooga and Jacksonville, Fla
Without Change and Without Extra Fares.
CONDENSED LOCAL PASSENGER SCHEDULE (on basis Central Standard time, by which all trains are run), in effect June 29th, 1884.

SOUTHWARD.

| STATIONS. | Train No. 53. | Train No. 51. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave CLEVELAND | | |
| " CHATTANOOGA | 8 15 a m | 2 40 p m |
| " Ooltewah | 8 20 a m | |
| " Cohuttah | 8 53 a m | |
| Arrive DALTON | 9 25 a m | 3 15 p m |
| Leave DALTON | 9 52 a m | 3 50 p m |
| Arrive East Rome | 9 55 a m | 3 50 p m |
| Leave East Rome | 11 17 a m | 5 30 p m |
| " Rockmart | 11 25 a m | 5 30 p m |
| " Dallas | 12 19 p m | 6 35 p m |
| Arrive ATLANTA | 1 04 p m | 7 28 p m |
| Leave ATLANTA | 2 40 p m | 9 15 p m |
| " McDonough | 3 45 p m | 5 30 a m |
| " Jackson | 5 02 p m | 6 45 a m |
| " Indian Springs | 5 45 p m | 7 25 a m |
| Arrive MACON | 6 01 p m | 7 48 a m |
| Leave MACON | 7 30 p m | 9 20 a m |
| " Cochran | 7 55 p m | 9 15 a m |
| " Eastman | 9 43 p m | 12 05 p m |
| Arrive JESUP | 10 37 p m | 1 35 p m |
| Leave JESUP | 3 30 a m | 6 00 p m |
| " Sterling | 4 00 a m | |
| " BRUNSWICK | 6 00 a m | |
| | 6 45 a m | |

NORTHWARD.

| STATIONS. | Train No. 54. | Train No. 52. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave BRUNSWICK | 8 00 p m | |
| " Sterling | 8 40 p m | |
| Arrive JESUP | 10 10 p m | |
| Leave JESUP | 11 30 p m | 6 45 a m |
| " Eastman | 4 10 a m | 12 10 p m |
| " Cochran | 5 05 a m | 1 25 p m |
| Arrive MACON | 7 00 a m | 3 30 p m |
| Leave MACON | 7 20 a m | 4 30 p m |
| " Indian Springs | 8 51 a m | 6 05 p m |
| " Jackson | 9 03 a m | 6 18 p m |
| " McDonough | 9 45 a m | 7 04 p m |
| Arrive ATLANTA | 11 05 a m | 8 30 p m |
| Leave ATLANTA | 12 35 p m | 11 30 p m |
| " Dallas | 2 03 p m | 1 35 a m |
| " Rockmart | 2 53 p m | 2 45 a m |
| Arrive East Rome | 3 50 p m | 4 00 a m |
| Leave East Rome | 3 55 p m | 5 00 a m |
| Arrive Dalton | 5 33 p m | 6 20 a m |
| " Cohutta | 6 07 p m | 6 55 a m |
| " Ooltewah | 6 40 p m | 7 59 a m |
| " CHATTANOOGA | 7 20 p m | 8 45 a m |
| " Cleveland | 8 00 p m | 7 25 a m |

CONNECTIONS.

Trains Nos. 53 and 54 connect at Chattanooga with Memphis and Charleston Division, E. T. & G. R. R., and Cincinnati Southern R'y and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R'y.

Trains Nos. 51, 52, 53 and 54 connect at Cleveland with main line East Tenn., Va. & Ga. R. R. and connect at Rome with Alabama Division E. T., V. & Ga. R. R.

Trains Nos. 51, 52, 53 and 54 connect at Atlanta with diverging roads, and connect at Jesup with S., F. & W. R'y for Florida.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Trains Nos. 53 and 54 have Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Through Passenger Coaches between Atlanta and Jacksonville. Trains 53 and 54 connect at Cleveland with Pullman Sleepers between Cleveland and New York, and also with Sleepers between Cleveland and Warm Springs without change, and Sleeping Car between Atlanta, Macon and Brunswick.

Trains Nos. 51 and 52 have Sleeping Cars between Macon and Cleveland, connecting with Pullman Sleepers between Cleveland and New York.

All trains run daily.

Trains to and from Hawkinsville connect at Cochran daily, except Sunday.

J. E. MALLORY, Superintendent Brunswick Division, Macon.
J. W. FRY, ...erintendent Atlanta Division, Atlanta, Ga
A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agt.
J. J GRIFFIN, A. G. P. A., Atlanta.

## SENATOR BROWN

REPLIES TO REMARKS OF SEN... TOR HOAR.

The Polygamous Practices of Utah—The Puni... ment Which Should be Inflicted on Those Con... victed of the Practice—The Puritans and Slavery—Other Matters.

The senate, as in committee of the whole, h... ing under consideration the bill (S. 1283) to am... an act entitled "An act to amend section 5352 of revised statutes of the United States, in refere... to bigamy, and for other purposes," appro... March 22, 1882—

Mr. Brown said:

Mr. President: Speaking of my speech of ... 27th ultimo the senator from Massachus... [Mr. Hoar] said in his reply, "Certainly the logi... result of the speech, if it has premises f... which a logical result is to be derived, is that ... lygamy is better than the lawful marriage of ... husband to one wife, and that Mormonism ... better than Christianity as the practical govern... rule of a state." Now, Mr. President, this is ... extraordinary statement coming from a person ... the usual accuracy of the senator from Massac... setts, and I can account for it in only one w... and that is that he did not hear the first port... of my speech to which he was replying.

I laid down the position that the constitut... of the United States protects every citizen in ... free exercise of religion, and that neither congr... nor any other power in the United States has ... constitutional right to pass any law abridging ... freedom of religion or interfering with the m... perfect freedom of opinion on religious subje... At the same time I laid down the position m... distinctly that no one can practice immoral... under the cloak of religion and claim the p... tection of the constitution. I stated that ... supreme court of the United States had decid... and properly, that a person indicted for polyga... cannot protect himself by pleading his religi... opinion that polygamy is legal. I stated distinc... that I consider the practice of polygamy gros... immoral. I stated that congress had already p... ed laws which were now on the statute bo... making polygamy a penitentiary crime, and t... it was the duty of the court when a person in ... territory of Utah is convicted of polygamy to s... tence the party to penitentiary imprisonme... just as the sentence of the law is imposed on a... other felon who is convicted of the commission ... crime. I stated that I had repeatedly denoun... polygamy on this floor, and that all the prosper... and good conduct of the Mormons could not j... tify polygamy.

I further stated that as the law now stands ... appoint the governor, the judges, the prosecuti... attorney, the marshal, and the clerks for Uta... and they are appointed because they are oppos... to polygamy; and that when a Mormon is put up... trial for polygamy, as the law now stands, no oth... Mormon can serve as a juror in the case unless ... will first swear that he has never practiced polya... my and that he does not believe it is right. So t... it is next to impossible, if there is any eviden... against him, for a person who has been guilty ... polygamy to escape before a jury who have sw... that they do not believe polygamy to be right a... before a judge, prosecuting attorney, marshal a... clerk who are sent there to convict, who are a... pointed because of their opposition to polygam...

I further stated that polygamy could not i... crease under this state of things, but must ... crease; that it was not considered compulso... under the laws of the Mormon church, but on... permissive; that the law as it now stands d... franchises a man who practices it, and neith... permits him to vote nor hold office, and I took ... for granted that no young Mormon who is am... tious, and who looks to the future, will enter i... polygamy when the punishment would be pe... tentiary imprisonment and disqualification ... vote or hold office, or indeed to hold any pub... trust.

But while I took this decided ground ... favor of punishing and suppressing polygamy ... also took the position that we have no right ... punish any one under a charge of polygamy un... he is convicted by due course of law; that to i... pose upon him a test oath to prove his guilt ... violation, not only of fundamental principle, b... of the constitution of the United States.

Now, Mr. President, I still stand by the d... trine of my speech. I say punish with penitent... ry imprisonment every polygamist who is legal... convicted of the crime, but punish nobody f... any crime until he has been legally convicte... Use no illegal or unconstitutional test oaths as ... means of ascertaining the guilt of anybody, b... use all legal and constitutional means to suppre... the evil and punish the guilty. While we have ... right to do this, we have no right to undertal... to suppress the Mormon church or to put the... down as a sect or denomination. The fact th... they believe in polygamy furnishes no justific... tion for persecution or for their punishment. T... fact that they practice it not only furnishes a jus... tification for severe penal statutes, but makes it ... our duty to enact them; and while I am ready to ... support any law that imposes severe penalties up... on polygamy, I am not willing in connection with ... it to support the confiscation of ch... property ... the imposition of illegal test-oaths, or the punis... ment of any person for any crime of which ... has not been legally convicted.

But while I take this position in reference ... bigamy or polygamy in Utah, I at the same ti... hold that the practice of bigamy or polygamy ... the Mormons in Utah is no worse than the sa... practice is in New England or in the District ... Columbia, and the penalty ought to be the sa... in both cases.

I have laid down the doctrine, and I do ... expect to hear it successfully controverted, tha... divorce granted for any other cause except th... of adultery or fornication is illegal according ... the Divine law, and is in violation of the expr... command of Christ himself. This authority d... not bind persons who deny that Christ is t... son of God, and that the Christian religion ... true and is what it professes to be. I admit th... such person would not hold himself bound ... this authority, but every Christian and every ... liever in the truth of the Christian religion m... feel bound by it.

Then, according to this authority, 'every m... who puts away his wife by divorce and marr... another, except for the cause of fornication, co... mits adultery, as he is not legally divorced ... separated from the first wife, and as he has m... ried the second and is living with her in ad... tery he is a bigamist or a polygamist. He has t... living wives. He is neglecting his duty to t... first and only legal wife and is living in adult... with another woman.

Now, Mr. President, while we are legislati... against the social evil in one of the territories a... are professing to have great regard for the san... ty of the family let us so legislate as to prohi... this illegal destruction of the family in the D... trict of Columbia and the territories. If we ha... jurisdiction over the question of polygamy in t... territory of Utah we have certainly like jurisd... tion over illegal divorce and illegal remarriag... in the District of Columbia and the territories ... the United States. My amendment provides th... this system of illegal divorce which is now a... thorized by congress in the District of Colum... shall be abolished and the courts in granting ... absolute divorce shall be confined to the c... cause which is legal according to the Divine la...

The senator from Massachusetts says he d... not suppose I expect to pass such an amendme... Why not, Mr. President? I have a right to exp... the senator from Massachusetts and every sena... on this floor who admits the divine character ... the Savior and the truths of Christianity to vo... for this amendment. I expect the senator fr... Massachusetts to vote for it, because, if I am ... misinformed, he believes in the truths of Chri... anity, and because he professes to be greatly ... terested in the preservation and sanctity of t... marriage relation. If he believes in Christia... and desires to maintain inviolate the marri... relation I can see no excuse he can have ... voting against my amendment.

Again, Mr. President, I presume the sena... from Massachusetts has great respect for the co... stitution and laws of his own state, and if he carr... out here the requirements of the constitution ... Massachusetts he certainly can not vote agai... my amendment.

In part 1, article 3, of the constitution ... Massachusetts it is distinctly stated that the h... piness of a people and the good order and pres... vation of a civil government essentially depe... upon "religion, piety and morality."

If the good order of a civil government depen... upon morality, it may be proper to inquire wh... is morality. One of Webster's definitions is: "T... conformity of an act to the divine law or to t... principles of morals." And one of the definitio... of the word "moral" is: "Conformed to t... rules of right or to the divine law respecting ... cial duties.

If, then, we apply the principles of morality ... my amendment they would require that the l... of congress as we may enact it be made to confo... to the divine law respecting social duties. If ... we must forbid divorce for any cause except f... nication, because the divine law on the subject ... social duties distinctly declares that divorce sh... be granted for no other cause. In part 1, artic... 18, of the constitution of Massachusetts, I find t... following language:

"A frequent recurrence to the fundamen... principles of the constitution, and a constant a... herence to those of piety, justice, moderati... temperance, industry and frugality are necess... to preserve the advantages of liberty and to ma... tain a free government. The people ought consta... ly to have a particular attention to all those prin... ples in the choice of their officers and represen... tives and they have a right to require of their l... givers and magistrates an exact and constant ... servance of them in the formation and executi... of the laws necessary for the good administrati... of the commonwealth."

Here the practice of piety, among other virtu... is absolutely enjoined upon the law-givers a... magistrates of Massachusetts by a fundamen... constitutional provision. And in the formati... and execution of the laws necessary for the go... administration of the commonwealth they are ... be governed by the principles of piety, justi... moderation, temperance, industry. and frugali... There is to be a constant adherence to these pri... ciples required of the law-givers and magistrat...

Now. Mr. President, what do we understand ... "piety?" One of the definitions of the wo... given by Webster is: "Veneration or reveren...

OHN KEELY
"The Leader of Low-Prices,"
ubilant over his last week's Purchases, offers
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est Standard Calicoes 4½c yd
irst-class Printed Lawns 3¾c yard!
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xcellent White India Lawns 3¾c yare!
hort Lengths White Lawns 2½c yard!
ine-Grade Short Lengths White India Linens 5c yd.
O COMPETITION HERE!
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JOHN KEELY'S.

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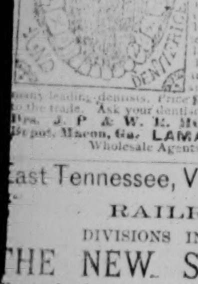
Mouth Wash AND DENTIFRICE.

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East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia RAILROAD.
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Without Change and Without Extra Fares.
NDENSED LOCAL PASSENGER SCHEDULE (on basis Central Standard time, by which all trains are run), in effect June 29th, 1884.

SOUTHWARD.

| STATIONS. | Train No. 53. | Train No. 51. |
|---|---|---|
| ave CLEVELAND | 8 15 a m | 2 40 p m |
| CHATTANOOGA | 8 20 a m | ...... |
| Ooltewah | 8 53 a m | ...... |
| Cohuttah | 9 25 a m | 3 15 p m |
| rive DALTON | 9 52 a m | 3 50 p m |
| ave | 9 55 a m | 3 50 p m |
| rive East Rome | 11 17 a m | 5 30 p m |
| ave East Rome | 11 25 a m | 5 30 p m |
| Rockmart | 12 19 p m | 6 35 p m |
| Dallas | 1 04 p m | 7 28 p m |
| rive ATLANTA | 2 40 p m | 9 15 p m |
| ave | 3 45 p m | 5 30 a m |
| McDonough | 5 02 p m | 6 45 a m |
| Jackson | 5 45 p m | 7 25 a m |
| Indian Springs | 6 01 p m | 7 48 a m |
| rive MACON | 7 30 p m | 9 20 a m |
| ave | 7 55 p m | 9 15 a m |
| Cochran | 9 43 p m | 12 05 p m |
| Eastman | 10 37 p m | 1 35 p m |
| rive JESUP | 3 30 a m | 6 00 p m |
| ave | 4 00 a m | |
| Sterling | 6 00 a m | |
| BRUNSWICK | 6 45 a m | |

NORTHWARD.

| STATIONS. | Train No. 54. | Train No. 52. |
|---|---|---|
| ave BRUNSWICK | 8 00 p m | |
| Sterling | 8 40 p m | |
| rive JESUP | 10 10 p m | |
| ave | 11 30 p m | 6 45 a m |
| Eastman | 4 10 a m | 12 10 p m |
| Cochran | 5 05 a m | 1 25 p m |
| rive MACON | 7 00 a m | 3 30 p m |
| ave | 7 20 a m | 4 30 p m |
| Indian Springs | 8 51 a m | 6 05 p m |
| Jackson | 9 03 a m | 6 18 p m |
| McDonough | 9 45 a m | 7 04 p m |
| rive ATLANTA | 11 05 a m | 8 30 p m |
| ave | 12 35 p m | 11 30 p m |
| Dallas | 2 03 p m | 1 35 a m |
| Rockmart | 2 53 p m | 2 45 a m |
| rive East Rome | 3 50 p m | 4 00 a m |
| ave East Rome | 3 55 p m | 5 00 a m |
| rive Dalton | 5 33 p m | 6 30 a m |
| Cohutta | 6 07 p m | 6 55 a m |
| Ooltewah | 6 40 p m | 7 59 a m |
| CHATTANOOGA | 7 20 p m | 8 45 a m |
| Cleveland | 8 00 p m | 7 25 a m |

CONNECTIONS.
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rains to and from Hawkinsville connect at chran daily, except Sunday.
J. E. MALLORY, Superintendent Brunswick Division, Macon.
J. W. FRY, erintendent Atlanta Division, Atlanta, Ga
A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agt.
J GRIFFIN, A. G. P. A., Atlanta.

# SENATOR BROWN

## REPLIES TO REMARKS OF SENATOR HOAR.

**The Polygamous Practices of Utah—The Punishment Which Should be Inflicted on Those Convicted of the Practice—The Puritans and Slavery—Other Matters.**

The senate, as in committee of the whole, having under consideration the bill (S. 1283) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend section 5352 of the revised statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," approved March 22, 1882—

Mr. Brown said:

Mr. President: Speaking of my speech of the 27th ultimo the senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Hoar] said in his reply, "Certainly the logical result of the speech, if it has premises from which a logical result is to be derived, is that polygamy is better than the lawful marriage of one husband to one wife, and that Mormonism is better than Christianity as the practical governing rule of a state." Now, Mr. President, this is an extraordinary statement coming from a person of the usual accuracy of the senator from Massachusetts, and I can account for it in only one way, and that is that he did not hear the first portion of my speech to which he was replying.

I laid down the position that the constitution of the United States protects every citizen in the free exercise of religion, and that neither congress nor any other power in the United States has the constitutional right to pass any law abridging the freedom of religion or interfering with the most perfect freedom of opinion on religious subjects. At the same time I laid down the position most distinctly that no one can practice immorality under the cloak of religion and claim the protection of the constitution. I stated that the supreme court of the United States had decided, and properly, that a person indicted for polygamy cannot protect himself by pleading his religious opinion that polygamy is legal. I stated distinctly that I consider the practice of polygamy grossly immoral. I stated that congress had already passed laws which were now on the statute book, making polygamy a penitentiary crime, and that it was the duty of the court when a person in the territory of Utah is convicted of polygamy to sentence the party to penitentiary imprisonment just as the sentence of the law is imposed on any other felon who is convicted of the commission of crime. I stated that I had repeatedly denounced polygamy on this floor, and that all the prosperity and good conduct of the Mormons could not justify polygamy.

I further stated that as the law now stands we appoint the governor, the judges, the prosecuting attorney, the marshal, and the clerks for Utah; and they are appointed because they are opposed to polygamy; and that when a Mormon is put upon trial for polygamy, as the law now stands, no other Mormon can serve as a juror in the case unless he will first swear that he has never practiced polygamy and that he does not believe it is right. So that it is next to impossible, if there is any evidence against him, for a person who has been guilty of polygamy to escape before a jury who have sworn that they do not believe polygamy to be right and before a judge, prosecuting attorney, marshal and clerk who are sent there to convict, who are appointed because of their opposition to polygamy.

I further stated that polygamy could not increase under this state of things, but must decrease; that it was not considered compulsory under the laws of the Mormon church, but only permissive; that the law as it now stands disfranchises a man who practices it, and neither permits him to vote nor hold office, and I took it for granted that no young Mormon who is ambitious, and who looks to the future, will enter into polygamy when the punishment would be penitentiary imprisonment and disqualification to vote or hold office, or indeed to hold any public trust.

But while I took this decided ground in favor of punishing and suppressing polygamy, I also took the position that we have no right to punish any one under a charge of polygamy until he is convicted by due course of law; that to impose upon him a test oath to prove his guilt is in violation, not only of fundamental principle, but of the constitution of the United States.

Now, Mr. President, I still stand by the doctrine of my speech. I say punish with penitentiary imprisonment every polygamist who is legally convicted of the crime, but punish nobody for any crime until he has been legally convicted. Use no illegal or unconstitutional test oaths as a means of ascertaining the guilt of anybody, but use all legal and constitutional means to suppress the evil and punish the guilty. While we have a right to do this, we have no right to undertake to suppress the Mormon church or to put them down as a sect or denomination. The fact that they believe in polygamy furnishes no justification for persecution or for their punishment. The fact that they practice it not only furnishes a justification for severe penal statutes, but makes it our duty to enact them; and while I am ready to support any law that imposes severe penalties upon polygamy, I am not willing in connection with it to support the confiscation of church property, the imposition of illegal test-oaths, or the punishment of any person for any crime of which he has not been legally convicted.

But while I take this position in reference to bigamy or polygamy in Utah, I at the same time hold that the practice of bigamy or polygamy by the Mormons in Utah is no worse than the same practice is in New England or in the District of Columbia, and the penalty ought to be the same in both cases.

I have laid down the doctrine, and I do not expect to hear it successfully controverted, that a divorce granted for any other cause except that of adultery or fornication is illegal according to the Divine law, and is in violation of the express command of Christ himself. This authority does not bind persons who deny that Christ is the son of God, and that the Christian religion is true and is what it professes to be. I admit that such person would not hold himself bound by this authority, but every Christian and every believer in the truth of the Christian religion must feel bound by it.

Then, according to this authority, every man who puts away his wife by divorce and marries another, except for the cause of fornication, commits adultery, as he is not legally divorced or separated from the first wife, and as he has married the second and is living with her in adultery he is a bigamist or a polygamist. He has two living wives. He is neglecting his duty to the first and only legal wife and is living in adultery with another woman.

Now, Mr. President, while we are legislating against the social evil in one of the territories and are professing to have great regard for the sanctity of the family let us so legislate as to prohibit this illegal destruction of the family in the District of Columbia and the territories. If we have jurisdiction over the question of polygamy in the territory of Utah we have certainly like jurisdiction over illegal divorce and illegal remarriages in the District of Columbia and the territories of the United States. My amendment provides that this system of illegal divorce which is now authorized by congress in the District of Columbia shall be abolished and the courts in granting an absolute divorce shall be confined to the one cause which is legal according to the Divine law.

The senator from Massachusetts says he does not suppose I expect to pass such an amendment. Why not, Mr. President? I have a right to expect the senator from Massachusetts and every senator on this floor who admits the divine character of the Savior and the truths of Christianity to vote for this amendment. I expect the senator from Massachusetts to vote for it, because, if I am not misinformed, he believes in the truths of Christianity, and because he professes to be greatly interested in the preservation and sanctity of the marriage relation. If he believes in Christianity and desires to maintain inviolate the marriage relation I can see no excuse he can have for voting against my amendment.

Again, Mr. President, I presume the senator from Massachusetts has great respect for the constitution and laws of his own state, and if he carries out here the requirements of the constitution of Massachusetts he certainly can not vote against my amendment.

In part 1, article 3, of the constitution of Massachusetts it is distinctly stated that the happiness of a people and the good order and preservation of a civil government essentially depend upon "religion, piety and morality."

If the good order of a civil government depends upon morality, it may be proper to inquire what is morality. One of Webster's definitions is: "The conformity of an act to the divine law or to the principles of morals." And one of the definitions of the word "moral" is: "Conformed to the rules of right or to the divine law respecting social duties."

If, then, we apply the principles of morality to my amendment they would require that the law of congress as we may enact it be made to conform to the divine law respecting social duties. If so we must forbid divorce for any cause except fornication, because the divine law on the subject of social duties distinctly declares that divorce shall be granted for no other cause. In part 1, article 18, of the constitution of Massachusetts, I find the following language:

"A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry and frugality are necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty and to maintain a free government. The people ought constantly to have a particular attention to all those principles in the choice of their officers and representatives and they have a right to require of their law givers and magistrates an exact and constant observance of them in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the commonwealth."

Here the practice of piety, among other virtues is absolutely enjoined upon the law-givers and magistrates of Massachusetts by a fundamental constitutional provision. And in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the commonwealth they are to be governed by the principles of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality. There is to be a constant adherance to these principles required of the law-givers and magistrates.

Now, Mr. President, what do we understand by "piety?" One of the definitions of the word given by Webster is: "Veneration or reverence of the Supreme Being and love of His character: obedient love of the will of God and zealous devotion to His service: religion; sanctity."

When, according to the constitution of Massachusetts, the law-givers of that state in forming laws must do so in a spirit of veneration of the Supreme being, in a spirit of love of His character, obedient love of His will, and zealous devotion to His service. Now, Mr. President, the Supreme Being has said that divorce shall be granted for no cause except fornication. By my amendment I have asked the senator form Massachusetts and other senators to act in obedience to that law of the Supreme Being and forbid divorce for any other cause wherever the United States have jurisdiction, as well in all the territories as in the District of Columbia, and I insist that the senator from Masssachusetts can not vote against my amendment without a palpable violation of the very spirit of the constitution of his own state, which requires the law-givers for that people to practice morality and exercise piety, which means obedient love to the will of the Supreme Being. And obedience to His will in the enactment of laws must restrain divorces within the rule laid down by Him. Upon what principle, then, can the senator from Massachusetts vote against my amendment?

And why should the senator seek to punish a person in Utah for practicing polygamy and refuse to pass a law preventing the destruction of the family and the practice of polygamy in the District of Columbia and the territories? And if the polygamy of Utah and the illegal divorce and remarriage of parties in the District of Columbia stand condemned upon the same moral ground, why should the senator from Massachusetts seek by legislation to punish the one and refuse to legislate to suppress the other? I will unite with him if he will leave other unconstitutional or oppressive provisions out of his bill, to pass laws still more severe, if need be, for the punishment of polygamy in Utah, if he will unite with senators for the passage of laws applicable to the District of Columbia and the territories which shall forbid a party to marry again who has according to moral law been illegally divorced and who when he remarries is declared by the Divine Being to be an adulterer.

Since our last discussion of this question I was glad to see that the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, in session at Philadelphia, has condemned illegal marriages, and has passed a resolution saying that divorce should be confined to the cause laid down by the Saviour himself, and that alone, and has forbidden its ministers to perform the marriage ceremony between parties who under that rule have no right to marry again. This is a noble example set by that church; and I trust that the congress of the United States, within the limits of its jurisdiction in the District of Columbia and all the territories, will by law set a like example to the States and to all the people of this Union.

In the discussion of this question the other day I confined myself to a living issue, to an evil which is now prevalent, which may properly be said to be our great national sin. Most of my references were to New England, not with any view of making an assault upon that section of the union any more than upon any other section guilty of the same practices, but because the evil seems to be most prevalent there, and the statistics showing its prevalence were at hand, given us by New England authors, to show the true state of things. I did not go back to the history of New England and refer to any other evil or any other bad points in her history which might seem to be disconnected with the subject under discussion. I tried to confine myself to a discussion of the evils which destroy the peace and sanctity of the family, which is the unit of the state.

I am very sorry the senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Hoar.] is not in his seat, for I desire that he shall hear the remarks that I am going to make. However, it is a matter within his own discretion as to whether he will do so or not.

But, Mr. President, my friend from Massachusetts in his reply, while he justly acquitted me of any purpose to do injustice to New England, did not think proper to confine himself to the living issues of to-day, but he felt it his duty to go back and disinter for exhibition the corpse of slavery, which is now one of the dead issues of the past.

He charges that I had for a large portion of my life supported an institution (meaning slavery) lying at the foundation of government which prohibited marriage to a majority of the people of my state. In that connection, however, he was a little at fault in his figures, as slaves were, I believe, never at any time a majority of the people of Georgia, yet they formed a large minority of our people. But as I am charged with having supported the institution of slaverymost of mylife which prohibited marriage among the slaves, it may not be inappropriate, however unpleasant the task may be, for me to make some reference to the origin of slavery in this country, and to show who was responsible for its introduction. As slavery is now dead in this country, it is certainly as proper for me to go back and refer to its origin and its early practices as it was for the senator from Massachusetts to introduce it into this discussion and refer to its practices twenty years ago.

It is also proper to inquire when and how and by whom it was introduced into the different states of the Union; and as fair an illustration as any will be found in the history of the two states, Massachusetts and Georgia. In my other speech I took occasion to contrast the polygamy of Utah and New England; now it will become to some extent my duty to contrast the slavery of Massachusetts and Georgia. In doing this I shall quote from the history of Massachusetts on the slavery question. I shall make some extracts from the book written by George H. Moore, a member of the historical society of the state of Massachusetts, which is entitled "Notes on the history of slavery in Massachusetts," and from Elliott's history of New England. I shall first quote from Moore in substance as follows:

### SLAVERY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

"The Puritans in their earliest code made ample provision for slavery, and added the conviction that slavery was established by the law of God, and that Christianity always recognized it as the antecedent Mosiac practice." (Moore's notes on the history of slavery in Massachusetts, pages 105 and 123-4.)

"Massachusetts held in slavery Scots and Irish." (Elliott's history of New England, volume 2, page 179.)

"Indians and negroes were bought and sold without compunction by priest and people alike." (Ibid, page 180.")

"Through all the wars captive Indians were sold as slaves, and Indians were held as slaves without compunction." (Ibid, pages 175 and 176.)

"The people of Massachusetts made rum and carried cargoes of it to Africa, and bought cargoes of slaves for the markets of the West Indes and Southern Colonies, and brought portions of them to New England." (Ibid, page 179.)

"Aged and infirm slaves were set free to relieve the master from the charge of supporting them." (Moore on slavery in Massachsetts, page 58.)

"The people of Massachsetts raised slaves for the markets." (Ibid. page 69.)

"They were taxed like horses, oxen, cows, goats, and sheep, and swine, until after the commencement of the war of the revolution." (Ibid, page, 65.)

"Negroes were looked upon as a good dog is now. They were commonly treated with kindness, but were liable to abuse as dogs are." (2 Elliott, page 182.)

Negroes were advertised for sale as we now advertise a horse or a cow, and the newspapers of the day contain such advertisements as these, which I should like the senator from Massachusetts, if he had remained in the hall, to have heard:

"A likely negro wench and child to be sold. Inquire of printer."

"To be sold by the subscrber, of Bradford, a likely negro wench, 18 years of age; is acquainted with all sorts of housework; is sold for no fault. June 15, 1773."

Under the date of October 4, 1708, the Boston News-Letter has the following advertisements:

"A negro woman, aged about 31 years, to be sold. Inquire at postoffice in Cornhill, Boston, and know further."

October 11, same year:

"An Indian woman, aged about 30 years, to be sold. Inquire at the postoffice in Cornhill, Boston, and know further. November 23d." (2 Elliott, pages 181 and 182.)

Moore, in his Notes on slavery in Massachusetts, page 70, says: "Negro men, women, and children were mixed up in the sales with wearing apparel, gold watches and other goods;" and he then gives specimens of advertisements as follows: "Very good Barbadoes rum is offered with a young negro that has had the small-pox;" "Competitors offer likely men and women, just arrived;" "Negro men, new, and negro boys who have been in the country some time;" "And also just arrived, a choice parcel of negro boys and girls;" "A likely negro man, born in the country and bred a farmer, fit for any service;" "A negro woman, about 22 years old, with boy about 5 months," etc.; "A likely negro woman, about 19 years, and a child of about 6 months of age, to be sold together or apart;" and "a lively negro man taken by execution, and to be sold by public auction at the Royal Exchange tavern in King street, at six o'clock this afternoon."

Again, 2 Elliott, page 178, the following advertisement:

"Just imported from Dublin, in the brig Derby, a parcel of Irish servants, men and women and to be sold cheap, by Isreal Boardman, of Stamford, January 5, 1574."

These may serve as specimen advertisements of slaves in Massachusetts for sale, and it will be seen that the slaveholders of that good old commonwealth were in condition to accommodate and were very accommodating to purchasers. They could sell you an Irish slave or a Scotch slave, an Indian slave or a negro slave: they could sell you a man or a woman, or they could sell you a mother with a child 6 months old, to be sold together or apart as it best suited the purchaser; and they could sell to one person the father of the child, and to another person the mother, and to a third the child itself, which was held to be legitimate if the master consented to the intercourse when the parties were never married. And they sold negroes "taken by execution" for the payment of the debts of the owner. This showed a very liberal commerce in slave property in Massachusetts. Anything the purchaser wanted in that line he could get for the money.

Hubbard, the contemporary historian of the Indian wars, says of these captives:

"Of those who are not so desperate or sullen to sell their lives for nothing, but yielded in time, the male children were sent to the Bermuda's. Of the females, some were sent to the English towns; some were disposed of among other Indians, to whom they were deadly enemies, as well as to ourselves." (Moore, page 5.)

"The colonists of Massachusetts assumed to themselves 'a right to treat the Indians on the footing of Canaanites or Amelekites,' and practically regarded them from the first as forlorn and wretched heathen, possessing few rights which were entitled to respect." (3 Bancroft, page 408; Moore, page 30.)

"They exported Indians to sell for negroes." (Moore, page 32."

The colonists of Massachusetts sold Indian prisoners on public account, and the treasurer in giving an account of his stewardship, has this item:

"Captives: for one hundred and eighty-eight prisoners at war sold, £397.13."

The author says:

"There is a peculiar significance in the phrase which occurs in the record—'sent away by the treasurer.' It means sold into slavery." (Massachusetts records, volume 5; page 58; Moore page 35.)

Anything to turn an honest penny. When King Philip, the great Indian leader, fell, his wife and son, the queen and prince of his great tribe, were taken prisoners. Of their treatment that great man, Edward Everett, says:

"What was the fate of Philip's wife and child? She is a woman; he is a lad. They did not surely hang them? No; that would have been merciful. The boy is the grandson, the mother is the daughter-in-law of good old Massassoit, the first and best friend the English ever had in New England. Perhaps—perhaps now Philip is slain and his warriors scattered to the four winds, they will allow his wife and son to go back—the widow and the orphan—to finish their days and sorrows in their native wilderness. They are sold into slavery—West India slavery—an Indian princess and her child, sold from the cool breezes of Mount Hope, from the wild freedom of New England forests, to gasp under the lash beneath the blazing sun of the tropics; bitter as death, ay, bitter as hell! Is there anything—I do not say in the range of humanity—is there anything animated that would not struggle against this?" (Moore, pages 43 and 44.)

"The practice was to consider such issue (the children of the slave mother) as slaves and the property of the master of the parents, liable to be sold and transferred like other chattels, and as assets in the hands of executors and administrators." (Moore, page 21.)

"The Indians of Cape Sable, who had never been in the least guilty of any injury done to New England, were kidnapped and sent off to be sold." (Ibid. page 47.)

"The breeding of slaves was found not to be profitable and not regarded with favor. Dr. Belknap says that negro children were considered an incumbrance in a family; when they were weaned they were given away like puppies. They were frequently publicly advertised to be given away sometimes with the additional inducement of a sum of money to any one who would take them off." (Ibid. page 57.)

"It was in the power of the masters in Massachusetts to deny baptism to their slaves, and they practiced such denial, as appears from the extract from Mathias Plant, the secretary, to the Society for the propogation of the Gospel,"&c. (Ibid. page 58.)

"In 1758 it was adjudged by the superior court of Massachusetts that the child of a female slave never married according to any one of the forms prescribed by the laws of the land, by another slave who had kept her company with her master's consent was not a baerard." (Ibid., page 58.)

If this decision was right, there were no bastards among the slave children of Georgia.

Mr. Palfrey gives it as his opinion that from the reverence entertained by the fathers in New England for the nuptial tie it is safe to infer that slave husbands and wives were never parted.

"The fathers of New England also cherished a due regard—

Says Moore—

"For parental and filial duties and responsibilities; yet it is certain that slave mothers and children were separated Resting upon 'the law of God established in Israel' the Puritan could have had no scruple about this matter. Such a a condition of master and slave must have been regarded as an axiom, as it was by the Hebrew. Mr. Palfrey's inference is not warranted by facts."

Bear in mind, Moore, the historian, says:

"It is certain that slave mothers and children were separated, and that Mr. Palfrey's inference was not warranted by the facts when he inferred that the New England fathers did not separate slave husbands and wives in Massachusetts."

Scots, Irish, Indians and negroes, when taken as prisoners of war or kidnapped or purchased with rum or other commodity, were considerd and treated as slaves.

John Adams says:

"I lived for many years in times when the practice of slavery was not disgraceful, when the best men in my vicinity thought it not inconsistent with their character." (Adams' works 10,380.)

If there was a prevailing sentiment against slavery in Massachusetts, as has been constantly claimed of late, the people of that state, far less demonstrative than their descendants, had an extraordinary way of not showing it." (Moore, page 110.)

Cotton Mather, who was a prominent man and minister of the gospel in New England in his day, illustrates the temper of the times in reference to enslaving Indians, in the following paragraph:

'We know not when or how these Indians first became inhabitants of this mighty continent, yet we may guess that probably the devil decoyed these miserable savages hither in hopes that the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ would never come here to destroy or d sturb his absolute empire over them." (Moore, page 31.)

In 2 Elliott, pape 181, we find it recited that—

"Whereas James, the servant and bondman unto Richard, hath had a desire to marry, and having manifested the same to his said master who promises to buy a yokefellow for him, but upon some consideration hath thought it better to make said James his servant, to serve him five years, without marriage, than to pay £30 for his liberty.

In other words, pay £30 for a wife for him—

"Slaves who committed offenses were tried and punished in the most rigorous manner. Phyllis, a negro woman, and Mark, a negro man, were suspected of poisoning their master, Captain Codman, of Charlestown, Mass. They were put on trial and convicted, and, the court sentenced Mark to be hanged and Phylis to be burned to death. On the day of execution they were both drawn to the place of execution, attended by the greatest number of spectators ever known on such occasion, where the former was hanged by the neck until he was dead, aftor which his body and the latter burned to death." (2 Elliott, 187).

"Slaves were forbidden to be out an hour after sunset upon pain of whipping and imprisonment. They were forbidden to meet together in the streets more than two at a time. And slaves who assaulted a white man were to be whipped and sent beyond sea, whatever the provocation." (Ibid., page 189.)

"In 1774 the slaves of Massachusetts sent their humble petition to the governor, in which they say: 'We have no property; we have no wives; we have no city, no country." (Elliott, page 192.)

This did not look like Massachusetts was providing for the marriage relation at that time.

"In referring to the horrors of the slave trade, in which Massachusetts took so promiment a part, Jonathan Edwards, the great New England divine, states that of the 100,000 slaves annually exported from Africa, 25,000 perished before they arrived in America, and that another 25,000 died in the 'seasoning.' And that, including these and those who perished in the wars for the capture of slaves in Africa, a hundred thousand human beings were annually destroyed to support the traffic." (2 Elliott, page 199.)

"In New England the harbors of Bristol and Newport were alive with vessels engaged in the traffic, and large fortunes were rapidly raised from its profits." (Ibid., page 205,)

So much for slavery in Massachusetts. Let us see for a moment how the free negroes and free Indians fared in that state. In second Elliott, page 189, I find the following:

"Free Indians or negroes who entertained any slaves in their houses were subjected to imprisonment and whipping (1723) and free nogroes and Indians were whipped who kept arms. They were forbid on public days to sell any cakes or drinks. They were compelled to bind out their children before they were four years old to some English master. If they received any stolen goods they were to be whipped and banished, and if they returned were to be imprisoned for life. If convicted of theft, they were to be shipped off beyond sea."

So that the fate of the free negroes and Indians in Massachusetts was little better than that of the slaves. If the marriage relation was recognized among them the offspring were cruelly taken from the father and mother before they were four years of age and bound to an English master. In other words the children of free negroes and Indians were enslaved for the benefit of the English masters.

This was slavery in Massachusetts. Neither slavery in Georgia, which I supported for a portion of my life, nor any other slavery, even of the dark ages, was ever more tyrranical, venal and oppressive than the slavery of Massachesetts.

### MULATTOES.

But my honorable friend from Massachusetts did not confine himself to the allegation that I had supported for a large part of my life an institution that did not recognize the marriage relation, but he also called attention to the further fact that there was a large number of mulattoes in the south to be accounted for.

Now, Mr. President, I have never claimed perfection for the south. Human nature exists there as it does everywhere else, and I shall not claim that the people of the south are entirely free from human passion. But, having shown where slavery came from when it invaded my state, I will now try to account for at least a portion of the mulattoes. And again I state I very sorry the Senator from Massachusetts is not in the chamber to hear the remarks I make on that subject. In order to do this it will be necessary for me again to refer to the history of Massachusetts. I will here quote a few passages from that history:

"The law of 1703, chapter 2, was in restraint of the manumission, discharge or setting free of mulatto or negro slaves—

(Moore on Slavery in Massachusetts, page 53.)

"In 1694 all negroes, mullattoes—

Yes, "mullattoes" is the word—

'And Indian servants, as well male as female, of 16 years and upward were taxed at the rate of 12 pence per poll, same as other polls. In 1695 all negroes, mullattoes and Indian servants, males of 14 years and upwards, at the rate of £20 estate, and females at £1[illegible] estate, unless disabled by infirmity." (Ibid., page 62.)

"One of the earliest legal cases where a mulatto was a party of which we have any record in Massachusetts is noticed in the diary of John Adams. It was in the superior court at Salem in 1766. Under date of Wednesday November 5, he says: 'Attended court; heard trial of an action of trespass brought by a mulatto woman for damages, for restraining her of her liberty: the first case that I ever knew of the sort." (Ibid., page 112.)

"In another case the master protested the plaintiff was his mullatto slave, and said that he, the master, was not held by law to answer, but for pleading the master said not guilty." (Ibid., page 119.)

"As in the preceding valuations of the property of their constituents, Indians negroes and mullatto slaves had been prominent articles, they must keep on still in the old track. Indians, negroes and mullattoes must be considered as property." (Ibid., page 64.)

"Again, in 1726 the assessors were required to estimate Indian, negro and mullatto slaves proportionately as other personal property." (Ibid, page 65.)

"Negroes, Indians, and mulattoes were forbidden to serve as porters in Boston, except they gave security. Their testimony was not received like a white man's in court. They were forbidden to go to fires at night. They could not bury their friends after midnight or on the Lord's day. Negro, Indian and mulatto slaves are forbidden to buy anything in the market lest it should enhance prices. (2 Elliott, 189.)"

"The law of 1703, chapter 4, prohibited Indian, negro and mulatto servants or slaves to be abroad after 9 o'clock. "The law of 1705, chapter 6, for the better preventing of a spurious and mixt issue, &c., punishes negroes and mulattoes for improper intercourse with whites, by selling them out of the province.'. (It does not tell what was to be done with the whites.) It also punishes any negro or mulatto for striking a Christian, by whipping, at the discretion of the justice before whom he may be convicted. It also prohibits marriage of Christians with negroes or mulattoes. (Moore, pages 54 and 55.)"

Here you will observe, Mr. President, the mulattoes come in rather thick; indeed they are scattered all along down through the history of Massachusetts.

"In 1718, all negro, Indian, and mulatto servants for life were estimated as other personal estate. (Moore, page 64.)"

Indian, negro, and mulatto servants for a term of years were to be numbered and rated as other polls. (Ibid, page 64.)

"It was enacted by the legislature of Massachusetts in 1786 that no person authorized by this act to marry shall join in marriage any white person with any negro, Indian, or mulatto under penalty of £50, and all such marriages shall be absolutely null and void. (Ibid, page 59.)'

The inhibition applies not only to the negro and to the Indian, but to the mulatto as well.

"The law of 1698 appears to have been the first, if not the only, one in which this feature was applied to the negroes, mulattoes and Indians in bondage, and may be justly regarded as an indication of progress, for it was an admission that these unfortunate creatures had "faculties" valuable to their owners, if not to themselves. (Ibid, page 63.)"

Here again comes in the mulatto:

And when in 1788, after the end of the revolutionary war, Massachusetts banished the free negroes from her territory by an act of her legislature, unless they were subjects of the Emperor of Morocco, with whom I presume they had valuable commerce, or citizens of the United States, and if they failed to go after ten days' notice, they were liable to be punished in the house of correction for a fixed time: and then if they still failed to go they were to be taken up and whipped, and if they still did not go this punishment was to be inflicted once every two months. Under this law a lengthy list of names is given of those who received the notice and were compelled to leave the state; and among this list who were thus banished from Massachusetts I find the names of a large number of mulattoes. (Moore, 228 and 234.)

Now, Mr. President, I think I have shown to the satisfaction of the senate, that Massachusetts was enacting laws in reference to mulattoes when the colony of Georgia was absolutely prohibiting slavery. In Elliott's history, volume 2, page 178, we find the following:

"In Georgia, slavery was positively prohibited (1734)."

General Oglethorpe said: "Slavery is against the gospel, as well as the fundamental law of England. We refused, as trustees, to make a law permitting such a horrid crime." When Massachusetts was making laws to punish mulattoes for intercourse with white people, banishing the mulatto without punishing the white, so far as the historian tells us: when she was legislating against the emancipation of mulattoes; when she was fixing the rate of taxation on mulattoes: when she was offering mulattoes for sale in the market, Georgia had not a single mulatto within her limits, nor a slave of any other character. But as all the other colonies had introduced slavery, the people of Georgia were finally tempted by the slave-dealers to try the insiitution, and they yielded to the allurements of the people of Massachusetts, and other slave traders, and adopted it.

I have already shown that Massachusetts sent cargoes of rum to Africa and brought cargoes of slaves to some of the West Indies, and the southern colonies, and I further showed that they raised slaves for the market as long as they found it profitable. Then in purchasing slaves from Massachusetts we purchased a due proportion of mulattoes. It seems the proportion there was a very large one. and we got the mulatto institution as we got the slavery institution from Massachusetts, by purchase, when we bought slaves from her. She was not careful about the color of the slave—whether he was a Scotchman, an Irishman, an Indian, a negro, or a mulatto. The only question with her was whether he would bring the money. She held him as a slave, and she offered him for sale as a slave. When the expulsion act of 1788 was passed expelling free negroes and mulattoes from Massachusetts, it might have seemed to some people a little unnatural to expel the mulattoes. I do not say they were akin to the people of Massachusetts. It may have been that climatic influence had changed their color until they bore a likeness to the good people of that state. The cold, bleaching winds of Massachusetts, or some other cause, had very largely modified the ebony-like color of the African in that state, and had infused a compound of yellow, so that they were no longer called negroes, but mulattoes.

After these mulattoes, whether naturally or unnaturally, were expelled from Massachusetts, they doubtless took refuge in the southern states, and their descendants have multiplied, still transmitting the modified color inherited from climatic influence or other cause in Massachusetts. Any casual observer who will go into Massachusetts and Georgia will see that the proportion the mulattoes bear to the number of negroes in that state, is much greater than the proportion in Georgia. Doubtless the wonderful effect of climate. If the climate of Massachusetts does not change, there seems to be danger that the pure African blood will entirely run out, and the yellow hue will be the predominating color of the race. So wonderful is the effect of the Massachusetts climate upon the color of the African race that it has even followed them into their retreat in the milder atmosphere of the south.

About twenty-one or two years ago an immense cold wave from Massachusetts and other northern states bore down upon the south, enveloped in smoke and streaked with fire, as frigid and inhospitable as the freezing winds of a Massachusetts winter. This cold wave rested four long years upon the south, and it bleached with yellow large numbers of the young of the negro race in that section, and they are now called mulattoes. The race was first bleached by Massachusetts when they were slaves there. They have since been bleached over again from Massachusetts since they left there.

The census of 1880 does not show the proportion that the mulattoes bear in Geogia and Massachusetts to the black race; I do not find it in the census of 1879; but in looking back to the census of 1860 I see they were taken separately, and I want to refer to it. In 1860 Georgia, as you know, was a slave state. What proportion did the mulattoes bear to the negroes, or the blacks, as the census designates them? There were in 1860, according to the census, 425,208 blacks and 36,090 mulattoes, being a little above 8 per cent of the colored race in Georgia who were mulattoes in 1860. Now, how did the count stand in Massachusetts? In Massachusetts, at the same period, there were 6,531 blacks and 3,071 mulattoes, being almost 50 per cent of mulattoes in Massachusetts as compared with the whole number of blacks, and only a little over 8 per cent in Georgia. So much for slavery in Massachusetts and Georgia, and so much for the origin and existence of mulattoes there. The senate will remember that I did not introduce slavery into this debate.

Now, Mr. President, a few words in reply to another part of the speech of the honorable senator from Massachusetts. He stated in substance the other day when this question was last under discussion that the laws of Georgia were substantially the same as the Utah bill in reference to the right of husband and wife to testify against each other in criminal cases, or their obligation to do so. The senator has grossly misstated the law of my state, I will not say intentionally, for I think the book was handed to him on the spur of the moment, and he probably had not time to examine it carefully. The only fault I find with him is that he did not examine it before he made the assertion. What is the first section of this bill that he says is very similar to the laws of my own state? It reads as follows:

"That in any proceeding and examination before a grand jury, a judge, justice, or a United States commissioner, or a court in any prosecution for bigamy, polygamy, or unlawful cohabitation, under any statute of the United States, the lawful husband or wife of the person accused shall be a competent witness, and may be called and may be compelled to testify in such proceeding, examination, or prosecution without the consent of the husband or wife, as the case may be."

That is the first section of the pending bill. The senator from Massachusetts insisted that the law of Georgia was substantially the same. Before I take my seat I must show that he grossly misstated the law of Georgia on that subject. The law of Georgia was the same as it was in most of the other states prior to the act of 1866, which was passed by our legislature, and which is copied almost literally into the code, but as I have the pamphlet acts of the legislature before me, I propose to read from that instead of the code, simply remarking before I read that in no case prior to that time could husband or wife be a witness against each other; they could in no case be compelled to testify against each other; they were not to be called. Parties to the record were not witnesses; parties who were infamous or convicted of felony were not witnesses. Parties at interest were not witnesses. In a word, the old rule of evidence substantially that we are all familiar with, obtained. In 1866 the legislature of Georgia passed this act:

"An act to declare certain persons competent witnesses, as in the act set out, and for other purposes."

PREAMBLE.

"Whereas, the inquiry after truth in courts of justice is often obstructed by incapacities created by the present law, and it is desirable that full information as to the facts in issue, both in civil and criminal cases, should be laid before the persons who are to decide upon them, and that such persons should exercise their judgment on the credit of the witnesses adduced for the truth of testimony.

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That in all cases hereafter tried, no person offered as a witness shall hereafter be excluded by reason of incapacity from crime or interest, or from being a party, from giving evidence, either in person or by deposition, according to the practice of the court, on the trial of any issue joined, or of any matter or question, or on any inquiry arising in any suit, action, or proceeding, civil or criminal, in any court or before any judge, jury, sheriff, coroner, magistrate, officer, or party, having by law or consent of parties authority to hear, receive and examine evidence; but that every person so offered shall be competent and compellable to give evidence on behalf of either or any of the parties to said suit, action, or other proceeding except as hereinafter excepted.

That is the general rule now. It repeals the old law of evidence and makes all persons, other than the exceptions that follow, competent witnesses, leaving their disabilities and their credibility with the jury. Then these exceptions were made:

"Provided, That when one of the original parties to the contract or cause of action in issue and on trial is dead, or is shown to the court to be insane, or when an executor or administrator is a party in any suit on a contract of his testator or intestate, the other party shall not be admitted to testify in his own favor.

"SEC. 2. But nothing herein contained shall render any person, who in any criminal proceeding is charged with the commission of any indictable offense, or any offense punishable on summary conviction, competent or compellable, to give evidence for or against himself or herself, or shall render any person compellable to answer any question tending to criminate himself or herself, or shall in any criminal proceeding render any husband competent or compellable to give evidence for or against his wife, or any wife competent or compellable to give evidence for or against her husband: nor shall any attorney be compellable to give evidence for or against his client.

"SEC. 3. Nothing herein contained shall apply to any action, suit or proceeding, or bill in any court of law or equity instituted in consequence of adultery, or to any action for breach of promise of marriage."

That is the act of 1866. Of this latter part the senator from Massachusetts undertook to make a change of the law of Georgia so as to permit husband and wife to testify against each other, but when you notice the act altogether, the first section changes the old law and makes everybody competent except those who are excepted in the following sections, and one of the following sections has the provision that I have just read—that "nothing herein contained shall apply to any action, suit, or proceeding, or bill in any court of law or equity instituted in consequence of adultery, or to any action for breach of promise of marriage." Therefore it left the law exactly as it stood before on that question, and provided that nothing in the act should apply to those two cases.

What was the law before that act was passed? The law was that neither husband nor wife could testify in any action concerning adultery, and the law was that in an action for breach of promise of marriage neither of the parties could testify. It leaves the law on those points exactly as it stood at common law. In case of an action for adultery or either of the causes mentioned in that section the law stands as it stood before. Nothing in the act contained shall apply to that, says the legislature, and in case of an action for breach of marriage contract it leaves the law precisely as it stood before.

So the Senator from Massachusetts is entirely inaccurate when he says that the law of Georgia has been changed on that subject. The only modification of the law is that where the wife herself was the injured party, as for instance in the case of wife-whipping, which is a criminal offense in Georgia, the wife may be called as a witness to prove the whipping, but in all other matters the law there stands just as it stood before. The senator from Massachusetts is attempting to show that the law of Georgia was applicable in the case made a very egregious mistake.

How does it stand in Massachusetts? By what reference to the statutes of Massachusetts I find, first, neither husband nor wife shall be allowed to testify as to private communications with each other; second, neither husband nor wife shall be compelled to be a witness on any trial upon any indictment, complaint or other criminal proceeding against the other. So that neither Massachusetts nor Georgia permits or ever has permitted or I presume ever will permit the outrage against the home and the breach of confidence between husband and wife which it is proposed by the first section of this bill to enact as a law.

What is the reason, Mr President, for this exclusion of husband and wife, and this denial of the right to compel them to give evidence against each other! I will read from a distinguished Massachusetts author as to the policy of the law on that subject. Mr. Greenleaf, of Massachusetts, in his first volume on evidence, section 334, says:

"For it is essential to the happiness of social life that the confidence subsisting between husband and wife should be sacredly protected and cherished in its most unlimited extent, and to break down or impair the great principles which protect the sanctity of that relation would be to destroy the best solace of human existence."

Again he says:

"The happiness of the married state requires that there should be the most unlimited confidence between husband and wife. and this confidence the law secures by providing that it shall be kept forever inviolable; that nothing shall be extracted from the bosom of the wife which was confided there by the husband. (First Greenleaf's Evidence, section 254.)"

Again he says:

"But the object really is to secure domestic happiness by placing the protecting seal of the law upon all confidential communications between the husband and wife, and whatever has come to the knowledge of either by means of the hallowed confidence which that relation inspires cannot be afterward divulged in testimony even though the other party be no longer living. (First Greenleaf's Evidence, 337.)"

Yet it is proposed by this bill to destroy absolutely that rule which affects the confidence and happiness, and, as Greenleaf says, the greatest solace of human existence. It is proposed, in the wild madness, in the fanaticism that now rules the Mormon question, to break down all these sacred barriers that protected the family for so long a time from the earliest period of English history and to apply a rule that has never been applied between husband and wife so far as I know in a civilized country, that in proceeding on indictment against one of the parties for adultery or bigamy the other, without even being summoned, may be arrested and carried into court and compelled to testify.

The pretext here is that we are legislating to make happy homes in Utah. The argument is that, we are legislating to suppress polygamy and to have one husband to one wife, to make that home a happy one. If Mr. Greenleaf be right as to the objects and aims of civil society and the objects of the law protecting the marriage relation, we are legislating to destroy one of the greatest safeguards of the home and of human happiness.

I repel the statement that the state of Georgia ever has or ever will pass such unwise and outrageous laws. I am glad to see that the state of Massachusetts never has passed such a law, and I know of no other state in the union that has. It would be iniquitous and it would be monstrous.

There are other points, if I had the time at present to follow the senator from Massachusetts, that I should like to notice. I should like to point out the absolute confiscation of church property that is provided for in this proposed act under the section that he refers to when he speaks of the amendment of his bill. I think it certainly needs amending, but I can point out that under a different section, which I will do as we go along, for I propose to try to amend it. As it stands it amounts to absolute confiscation of church property in open and palable violation of the constitution of the United Statef.

However, Mr. President, I do not desire to say more at present. After my amendment now before the senate is acted upon I shall have some other amendment to introduce, when these subjects may come up more appropriately.

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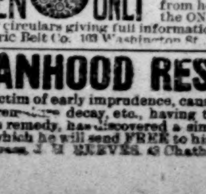

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# SOCIAL GOSSIP.

## THE FEATURES OF THE WEEK CHRONICLED.

**Entertaining Our Company—The Movements of Our People Abroad Marrying and Given in Marriage—Topics of Interest to Our Lady Readers—Theatrical Matters, Etc.**

It is said of Beethoven that he walked the streets of Viena, with tablet in hand that he might note down any item of interest. Had he been living, and had he marched the streets of Atlanta the past week—even had he with Herrick believed "Nothing's so hard but search will find it out," yet so far as items were concerned, his tablet would have remained blank. Tepid showers, hot days and rather tropical nights have been the order of the week, and were not conducive to gayety. Quite a number of citizens are off to resorts. Some have gone to be amused, some for pleasure, some upon whom society has palled, some tired of the week day struggles of the world, fretted in the harness of working day life, tired of the heated air of the city; some whose chafed lungs required the soothing of balmily breathing breezes, gone to the sea shore, or to the resorts that lie nestled in the by-places of north Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia. A number of prominent people will not leave the city during the summer—duty and pleasure will keep many at home.

There has been no social event of any great general interest in the city during the week.

### Lawn Party.

One of the pleasant features for the coming week, will be a lawn party to be given Thursday night at Judge James Jackson's, on Forest avenue. The proceeds are for the orphans home, at Decatur. If it in any way resembles the one given last summer by our Methodist friends, we can promise all who go a pleasant evening, plenty of delicacies, ices and cake, and a happy heart for aiding a noble cause.

### Ticket of Leave-Man.

On next Monday night, at Concordia hall, the well known Amaranth club, of this city, will present the thrilling drama of the above name. The members have worked long and arduously to perfect the cast, and will be ready by to-morrow evening to give the best rendition of Bob Brierly's adventures that any amatures in the south could hope for. The fact that they have prepared this day to aid in so laudible an object as the one that they have in view commends itself in a special manner that deserves a liberal patronage at the hands of the public. Let no one fail to see the Amaranths in the play, for they always acquit themselves sufficiently meritorious to receive universal public plaudits.

### The Complexion.

THE CONSTITUTION has several times received communications asking about keeping a good complexion, improving a bad one, and asking opinions of certain "lotions" and "creams." As to rubbing anything on the skin to improve it, this is humbug. Proper diet is beneficial. Butter, fat meat and greasy food should be given up. Coffee, tea and claret should be given up. Fruits and vegetables should be eaten, but rich candies and cakes, pie, pickles and acid food should be avoided.

Salt water will help the complexion. Place a piece of rock salt in a basin of water twice a month and wash in it. Rain water is good for the skin. Boiling water is a good thing to keep the complexion in order. A tumblerful should be drank one hour before every meal. A tablespoonful of sulphur taken every other morning for a week, and then not taken again for three days, and then taken every other morning for another week, is good to clear the complexion. It should always be mixed with molasses, that will clear it from the system.

### St. Philip's Entertainment.

An entertainment and festival took place at St. Philip's last Friday evening. By eight o'clock the chapel was filled almost to its utmost capacity. The music, recitations and readings were of a most delightful and highly interesting character and the rapture of the audience, as each piece was finished, was evidence of how well the several charming renditions were received. The programme was gracefully announced by Hon. Benjamin E. Crane, who knows always just what to say and do to increase the general enjoyament and make every one feel comfortable, free and easy on such occasions. We cannot speak too highly of the character of the entertainment. The piano solos by Mrs. Riggers were brilliant executions of difficult but popular and beautiful compositions, while the songs by Miss Corry Robson, who is gifted with such a remarkably sweet voice, completely charmed the audience. The cornet solos of Mr. C. C. Seals, of Birmingham, were highly pleasing, his tripple tongue notes being quite rapid, clear and sweet. Perhaps the most pleasing feature of the programme was the tenor and contralto duet by Miss Ida F. Kendrick and Mr. Alex. Smith. Mr. Smith's tenor solo was also quite sweet. He has a good voice, and his friends are always delighted to hear him. Mr. Snow presided at the piano during the evening and his soft touch added much to the charms of the music. The musical programme was interspersed with recitations by Mr. C. T. Logan, who is wonderfully gifted in the elocutionary art. Prolonged applause followed his recitations. At the conclusion of the programme Major Crane at the request of the ladies in charge of the entertainment returned thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who had assisted in the concert

### The Wedding March.

WEAVER—M'CULLUM.

Married, Wednesday afternoon, July 16th, at the residence of Mrs. A. T. Abbott, 36 Gilmer street, Atlanta, Mr. Thomas Weaver, of Covington, to Mrs. Sally E. McCullom, of Gainesville, Rev. Mr. Martin officiating. No cards.

WOODSIDE—DOWDA.

Married, July 16th, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. A. A. Dowda, 73 Martin street, in this city, by Rev. A. G. Thomas, Mr. Rufus W. Woodside, of Concord, North Carolina, to Miss Louella I. Dowda. A few of the friends and relatives of the contrating parties were present. As Mr. W. is an attache of THE CONSTITUTION, they will make Atlanta their future home.

May the matrimonial chase which locks the forms of the young man justify all his preconceived impressions, and when the (.) of his existence draws to a close, and he "cashes his last string," may he produce a clean proof, and claim a clear title to an honorable (¶) in the page of THE CONSTITUTION.

ROBERTSON—BELL.

From the Dalton, Ga., Citizen.

A notable event took place July the 12th, Wednesday evening, at the residence of Captain Sanford Bell, near Catoosa springs, the marriage of his daughter, Miss Georgia Bell, to the Rev. E. B. Robertson, of North Carolina. The banns were celebrated by Rev. G. A. Lofton, of this city. A large gathering of friends and relatives were present, and Mrs. Bell served a splendid supper on the occasion. There was quite a display of bridal presents, and the evening was most delightfully spent. Rev. Mr. Robertson is the brother of the Robertson Bros., wholesale grocery firm in Chattanooga, and he has a brother minister in the Holston conference of Kentucky. His father is a venerable minister living at Tunnel Hill. A talented young man, he is joined to an accomplished young lady in Miss Georgia. He left with his bride yesterday for North Carolina. We congratulate them and wish them a happy career.

### Personal and Otherwise.

The dog days are about here and so are the dogs.

Colonel Albert Howell and family are up at Marietta.

The most fashionable ladies wear scarcely any jewelry to speak of.

Mrs. Robert Hester, of Elberton, will hereafter make Kirkwood her home.

The plain white paper and the blackest of black ink is now the height of fashion.

Mr. C. A. Davis, Jr., and family, of Greensboro, are in Atlanta, and will make it their future home.

At the spiritualist association at Lookout Mountain, Mr. A. C. Ladd, of Atlanta, was elected vice president.

Mr. Olin Claridy, formerly of Atlanta, now of Jacksonville, Fla., is visiting relatives and friends in LaGrange.

As you journey through life remember that a helping hand and an encouraging word is no loss to you and is a benefit to others.

A greater demand is growing up for better water in Atlanta. 'Tis generally admitted that the city water is not good for coffee or soup.

The thought that August will soon be here, brings about in the heart of a certain young lady of Atlanta, the merry jingle of joy bells.

Lewis D. Pace, son of Hon. J. M. Pace, of Covington, was recently admitted to the United States military academy at West Point, upon high mark examination.

A well known couple who left Atlanta several years ago for the west, though doing fairly well, will return. Rather live on a date in Pericles' Athens, than have been king in Eybaris.

There is a young lady in this city who should be on the lyric stage. Her vocal abilities are of a very high order. Her school is good, her voice agreeable and strong, and her singing artistic.

Some housekeepers complain of some of the fish offered for sale in the city. They intimate as it were, that they are as stale as the "ghost of a pie" which comfronted Dickens for a week at a country inn.

There is a young lady in Atlanta whose eyes are greatly admired, and yet no one can tell their color. There is nothing like them unless it be the brown furrows which sometimes be heaped up in a belt of far off sky at twilight.

Campbell County News Letter: In speaking of Smyrna Red Oak academy and its closing exercises says: "Mr. Hoke Smith, of Atlanta, deliverd an address of one hour's duration. His subject was 'Duty,' and he handled it in a masterly manner."

Dr. Hawthorne's family reached the city from Virginia on Saturday. They will spend the summer at Moreland's Edgewood. This will give the doctor a pleasant summer home and enable him to fill his pulpit every Sunday.

A young lady of this city confesses that twice she has come very near losing her heart, but that the young men were too poor. This is almost a confession of being mercenary, an acknowledgement of a preference of "a stalled ox, to a dinner of herbs."

The luscious watermelon has put in a general appearance. As a dispenser of summer maladies of the milder type it sometimes proves a success. The rinds are not as carefully looked after as they should be—the exterior surface of a good sized melon may do as much harm as the interior.

"What is it comes with summer heat,
And makes the passing hours so sweet,
While lingering in some love retreat?
Ice cream."

Is now what some say when they go to the pavilion at Ponce de Leon spring.

Mrs. Dow, nee Miss Annie Mays, has been engaged as soprano in the choir of the First Baptist church of Atlanta. Her numerous friends will be pleased to know that she has at last consented to give them opportunity of hearing her frequently. Her voice, always a clear, sweet soprano, has been improved and highly cultivated by four years' study in Germany.

One of the costumes at the Caledonian ball recently held in London represented a bottle of champagne. The bodies and skirts were of bottle green, and the gold hood represented a cork. The young lady was the champagne. The idea is novel. Suppose some pretty girl try it at Gainesville or New Holland. A glass of strawberry soda water, or a sherry cobbler girl would be elegant.

### Visiting Here.

Mr. C. B. Wallace, of Chattanooga, was in the city during the week.

Miss Emma Dixon, of West Point, visited Atlanta during the week.

Miss Frances Hunter, of Palatka, Fla., is visiting friends at 108 Marietta street.

Misses Willie and Lizzie Hill, of Newnan, are visiting relatives in Atlanta.

Mrs. J. M. Kindred and daughter, Miss Minnie, of Calhoun, are visiting in Atlanta.

Colonel J. L. Tye and family, of McDonough, are spending the summer in Atlanta.

Miss S. Northcutt, of Marietta, is visiting her cousin, Miss Emmie Elder, North Pryor street.

Mr. Walter H. Maxwell, of the Emory hotel, Cincinnati, was in the city during the week.

Mrs. J. B. Willcoxon, of Newnan, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Ed Kingsbury, in Atlanta.

Miss Sadie Rucker, of Louisville, Ky., is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. T. Crenshaw, 15 E. Pine street.

Miss Cora Maxwell, who has been visiting relatives and friends near Atlanta for several months, has returned to her home in McDonough.

Mrs. Charles Parsons, of Montgomery, Ala., with her three charming little children, Pearl, Willie and Cecil, are visiting relatives and friends in Atlanta.

Mrs. W. P. Dickinson, of Marion, Ala., who has been visiting relatives and friends in Atlanta, has returned home, accompanied by her sister, Miss Maggie Orr,

Miss Ellie O'Connor, of Aberdeen, Mississippi, who has been visiting in Atlanta, has returned home. An accomplished and pleasant young lady, she made many friends here.

### Going—Gone.

Mrs. Dr. D. H. Howell, of this city, is in Marietta.

Miss Nellie Byrd, of Atlanta, is in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Miss Alice Dunn, of Atlanta, has been visiting in Rome.

Miss Lizzie Green, of Atlanta, is visiting friends in Macon.

Miss PaulineStrange, of Atlanta, is visiting friends in Jackson.

Mr. C. W. Jarrell, of Atlanta, is visiting friends in Crawford.

Mrs. A. J. Moore, of Atlanta, is visiting relatives in Gainesville.

Miss Lulie D. Wood, of Atlanta, spent last week at Salt springs.

Miss Hattie Warren, of Kirkwood, is visiting friends near Macon.

Miss Willie McCarty, of Atlanta, is visiting relatives in Gainesville.

Miss Jennie Blount, of this city, is visiting Mrs. Kincaid, of Griffin.

Mr. Walter Smith, of Atlanta, is visiting relatives in Selma, Ala.

Mr. C. Shackelford, of this city, visited Lexington during the week.

Misses F. and A. Adams, of Atlanta, are visiting relatives in Eatonton.

Miss Minnie Force, of this city, is visiting Miss Sallie Dick in Marietta.

Mr. A. B. Andrews, of this city, will spend the summer at Kirkwood.

Miss Lena Adams, of Atlanta, is visiting relatives in Cartersville.

Miss Sallie Johnson, of Atlanta, is visiting relatives in Campbell county.

Miss Ella McLendon, of Atlanta, is visiting relatives in Cartersville.

Mrs. R. A. Patterson, of this city, is visiting relatives in Whitfield county.

Mr. Paul Corry, of Atlanta, spent a few days in Greensboro during the week.

Miss Reid, of Atlanta, is visiting Mrs. W. L. Welch, of Lexington, Ky.

Miss Fannie Hagerman, of this city, is visiting relatives in McDuffie county.

Miss Georgia Thompson, of this city, is visiting Miss Lena Finger, of Macon.

Miss Annie Roddey, of Atlanta, is visiting Captain Lampkin's family in Dalton.

Dr. Stephen Moseley, of this city, is visiting relatives and friends in Richmond, Va.

Mrs. W. Wolfe and children, of Atlanta, visited relatives in Newnan during the week.

Miss Annie Buford, of Atlanta, is visiting Colonel Denson's family at Gadsden, Ala.

Misses Corrie Ivy, and Estelle Fowler, of Atlanta, are visiting relatives near Cartersville.

Mr. C. M. Cady and his daughter, Miss Lottie, of Atlanta, are visiting friends in Chicago.

Mr. E. Landrum, of Atlanta, is sick at the residence of Mr. P. F. Lawshe, Gainesville.

Mr. M. R. Wilkinson, of this city, is sick at the residence of Rev. F. M. Daniel, Cartersville.

Misses Fannie and Anna Dunlap, of this city, are visiting Mrs. Beaufort, in Bartow county.

Mrs. Alfred Young, of Atlanta, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Nesbit Williamson, near Jonesboro.

Mrs. E. F. May and her daughter, Miss Minnie, have gone to Knoxville, Tenn., for the summer.

Mr. P. H. Snook and family, of this city, are spending the summer at their cottage near Edgewood.

Mrs. T. A. Robinson and Mrs. Hammond, of Atlanta, will remain a week or two longer in Newnan.

Mrs. Isaac B. Pilgrim, of 268 Jones street, is spending a few weeks with friends in Wilkinson county.

Mr. C. E. Harris and wife, of Atlanta, were guests at the St. Charles hotel, New Orleans, during the week.

Mrs. T. A. Robinson and Mrs. Hammond, of Atlanta, visited Mrs. W. A. Dent, of Newnan, during the week.

Mrs. Robert Berry, nee Miss Rhinehard, of this city, is spending a few weeks in Griffin, with relatives and friends.

Mr. James Allensworth, wife and children, and Miss Sallie Allensworth, of Atlanta, are visiting friends at Gosport, Ind.

Misses Minnie and Lula Mattox, 312 East Hunter street, left the city Friday to visit relatives at Tallassee, Alabama.

Misses Mollie Courtney and Rena Snook are spending some days with Miss Sudie Reagan, at Colonel Tom Walker's, Kirkwood.

Master Bulow Campbell, of this city, taking advantage of vacation in his school, is making one of his suspicious visits to Savannah.

Master Willie and Miss Mamie Bruce, of Atlanta, are visiting relatives in Nashville. They will stop at Hurricane springs returning home.

Mr. Thomas H. Morgan, of Atlanta, is visiting relatives in Knoxville. He will go to the watering places in that vicinity before returning home.

Mrs. Elizabeth Barnes, of Newnan, and Miss Annie Mangum, of Atlanta, are visiting relatives in Springfield, Ohio, where they will spend the summer.

Mr. Emanuel Saloshin, of Savannah, who has been spending the past week in Atlanta visiting his parents, relatives and friends, leaves to-night for his home.

### Home Again.

Miss Minnie Martin, of Atlanta, who has been visiting friends at Hapeville, has returned home.

Mr. J. F. Bates, of Atlanta, was the guest of Major D. F. Constantine, Oxanna, Ala., during the week.

Mrs. Edward White, Jr., and family, have returned home to Atlanta, from a visit to Hawkinsville.

Miss Paul Allen, of this city, has returned from a visit to the family of Colonel W. A. Lofton, of Macon.

Mrs. Lewis H. Clarke, who has been visiting relatives and friends in Richmond, Va., returned to Atlanta Friday.

Mr. W. C. Alsover, of this city, has just returned from an extended trip through the north, visiting Niagara, Put in Bay, and the lakes.

New Orleans Picayune: "Mr. Alton Angier, a prominent citizen of Atlanta, Georgia, who has been in New Orleans on a visit for the past few days, left yesterday for his home."

During the week Messrs. R. O. Randall, A. Forsyth, S. Mann, Jr., A. J. Orme, A. C. Ladd, A. B. Danforth, F. A. Rhodes and family, of Atlanta, were registered at the Oxanna, Ala., hotel.

Rome Courier (Wednesday): "Miss Jessie Moore and Miss Maggie Barry, two of the Gate City's prettiest and most captivating belles, who have been visiting Mrs. Seaborn Wright, of this city, returned home yesterday."

### Gentlemen.

Among the novelties in men's handkerchiefs are those with the borders decorated with divers red and black imps.

The voice, the look, the manner of a gentleman, all partake of the gentle and the refined, while his smile is brightened with the sunshine of his heart.

Popular summer ties for gentlemen are made of satin and show pale fawn and lavender ground, covered with small, blue, gold or silver gray poka dots.

Politeness softens, refines, elevates and beautifies. It often opens the road to prosperity and leads the way to fame. It has a magic and charm among men, and with women it is almost irresistible.

Gentility is neither in birth, manners, nor fashion, but in the mind. A high sense of honor, a determination never to take a mean advantage of another, an adherence to truth, delicacy and politeness towards those with whom you may have dealings, are the essential and distinguishing characteristics of a gentleman. Some men make the mistake of supposing that they are placed in this world to go through it alone, looking solely after self. Everybody and everything has some office to perform. The shining sun, the silver moon, the silent dew, the gentle rain, all have some essential mission of benefit to man. If, then, these unconscious agents are his ministers, how much more should immortal man seek to know his sphere that he may exercise his ministry?

### Fashion's Summer Face.

For the dresses of little girls as for those of women, the polonoise is a standard favorite.

For girls over six years of age white satin ribbon is preferred for sashes and bows, and under that age pink is the favorite color.

Handkerchiefs should match the dress in coloring and design, so if rosebud embroidery trims the costume, rosebuds should appear on the border of the handkerchiefs.

The newest thing in fans are those made of ostrich tips in the natural colors and mounted on pearl sticks. They cost from $25 to $100, and can be made up to $500.

An old gentleman is having a fan made, the embroidery to be all done with the pieces of the hair of his sister's seven children. One is a golden, one a deep chestnut brown, one almost red, and one black.

At the famous ball given by Minister Morton a few weeks since in Paris, Mrs. Mackay outshone everyone by her display of diamonds and precious stones. Her jewel chest is valued at $1,000,000, and is kept in the vault of a Paris banking house. Her husband's income averages about $75,000 a month.

### Resort Items.

Mr. R. A. Hemphill and Miss Eme are at Norcross.

The ball at Catoosa springs Friday night was a success.

The hotels at Saratoga now are said to be losing $300 a day.

There are about one hundred guests at Blount springs, Ala.

There are over two hundred guests at New Holland springs.

Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn, is at Rawley springs, Va.

Miss Katie Buice, of Atlanta, is spending the summer in Bel ton.

Mr. Bun Wylie, of Atlanta, is spending the season at New Holland.

There are six hundred guests at Greenbrier White Sulphur springs, Va.

Miss Willie Bell, of Atlanta, is spending a few weeks at Catoosa springs.

All the Cape May hotels cannot show 1,000 people, which is slim for July.

Dr. H. V. M. Miller and wife, have gone to Waynesville, North Carolina.

General Joseph E. Johnston will be one of the celebrities at Cape May this season.

The family of Mr. W. E. Johnson, of Atlanta, are at New Holland for the summer.

Soon now the guests will crowd to Hall county White Sulphur springs, and enjoy

The circular railroad at Ponce de Leon springs is the attraction for a number of visitors.

Before starting off to any of the resorts, take Iago's advice, and put money in your purse.

Cohutta springs, a fine health resort of north Georgia, has but few visitors this season so far.

Mrs. W. S. Hollimon and Mrs. R. G. Lewis, of Hawkinsville, are at Tallulah falls for a month.

Mrs. Fulton and Miss Minnie Fulton, of Mobile, Ala., are spending the summer in north Georgia.

Parties will begin to go to Hall county White Sulphur springs. It is very pleasant up there now.

Mrs. A. P. Wright and family, of Thomasville, are visiting Atlanta and other points in north Georgia.

Mrs. F. B. Gartrell and daughter, Miss Lucy, of Macon, are spending the summer at Oconee White Sulphur springs.

Dr. W. S. Armstrong and family have gone to spend the summer at Haywood White Sulphur springs, western North Carolina.

Miss S. A. Correa, a Mexico City belle, and Miss Crommelin, of Philadelphia, are very popular at Long Branch, and are always handsomely dressed.

Misses Aurie Hall, Mary Lou Bacon, and Katie Drane, of Macon, chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Johnston, will summer it at Warm springs, North Carolina.

Accompanying her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Ellis, of Macon, Miss Ellie Peck, of this city, left on Wednesday for Ocean View and other summer resorts.

Very early in the morning, or when the heat of the day is over, and the sun's last rays glint over the tree tops, is the best time to visit and enjoy Ponce de Leon.

The homes of the winter are being forsaken
For travel and sojourn in other bright climes,
And if for ill health, or but rest, flight is taken,
We wish for all jolly good times.

At some of the resorts, the young ladies complain that there are no young men. They can appropriately sing a line from the ballad of Crazy Jane, "There's not a man to meet us here."

A prominent belle at Cape May will register the number of proposals she receives during the season, in a book she has for the purpose. There are said to be several names in the book already.

"Its blendid shades
Of waste and wood, mountains and level glades;
Its peaceful slopes, its winding vales,
Its cloudless azure and its balmy gales."

The Young Men's dance at Ponce de Leon Pavilion last week was so satisfactory in every particular the ladies' rooms, the dance platform, all so attentively looked after, that another dance is being arranged.

"I sat out on the verandah with Cousin Will,
'Till mama's voice did call in accents shril,
Come in Mirandy dear, you'll get a chill,"
For the evenings are delightfully cool on the verandah at Tallulah falls.

One of the prettiest evening dresses of Mrs. J. P. Webster, at Long Branch, is a white satin de Lyons en train, garnitured with point lace and trimmed with "dew drop" beads. The diamonds worn with this costume are valued at $25,000.

Tallulah falls bids fair to maintain its popularity. Its Hurricane, Tempesta, Lodore and Oceana falls; its other inviting and attractive points and views; its "Point Inspiration" and "Grand Chasm;" its pleasant breezes and good hotels, will always command the attention of those who go off in summer for health or pleasure.

A gentleman writing from Saratoga the 13th says, "Congress Spring park, illuminated with electric lights and hunreds of lanterns, beside the usual number of gas jets, last evening, produced quite a picture with over two thousand ladies and gentlemen seated about the curved promenades, listening to the music of Doring's military band, and watching the display of pyrotechnics.

"Qui Vivi," writing from Morehead City, to the Raleigh News and Observer, says: "There is a charming little maiden here, Eliza, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Skinner, who is just entering that happy border land that lies between girlhood and young ladyhood. It so fell out that this pretty day was her birthday. There is also here a youth, Carter Colquitt, only son of the accomplished Mrs. Hugh Colquitt, of Atlanta, and the briht day also marked for him an anniversary—was a mile-stone along the journey of life. So happy a coincidence claimed special celebration, and the two young people, aided and abetted by their respective parents, invited sixteen of the boys and girls nearest their own age to help them celebrate the auspicious day. The invitations read: "Miss Eliza Skinner and Mr. Carter Colquitt will be pleased to have you spend the day at the beach with them to-morrow. The boat will leave the hotel wharf at 10 o'clock." And promptly at the hour named the merry party boarded the "Lucy Lathop," captain Dixon in command.

### Happy Tate Spring.

Several parties from this city will go to Tate spring this week.

The latest arrivals of the past week are the following: Willoughby Reade, D. A. Miller and wife, Miss Ada Dean, J. B. Barringer and wife, North Carolina; J. T. Whitesice, Miss Lullie Barton, Miss Lula Watkins, Nashville; Alex Weil, Benton, Ala.; Mrs. F. B. McDowell, Charlotte, N. C.; S. B. Haynes, Denver, Col.; H. J. Williams, J. A. Benton, Cincinnati; Dr. B. B. Lenoir, Lenoir, Tenn.; Dan Briscoe, F. A. Webster, Sam C. Dismuke, Judge Baxter, Wm. M. Baxter, Alex Hodge, Hal Mitchell, Knoxville, Tenn.; W. C. Lewis, wife and child, Tallahassee, Fla.; H. T. Inman, wife and four children, Leopold Fresh, Atlanta, Ga.; G. C. Osborne, Richmond, Va.; A. T. Lowe, Rutledge, Tenn.; Rube Payne, Knoxville, Tenn.; W. S. Lipscomb, Waco, Texas; John T. Clark, West Point; Mrs. Isaac Wallace, Miss Rachael Wallace, Statesville, N. C.; John W. Keerson, Statesville, N. C.; R. F. George, Miss T. George, Marietta, Ga.; A. H. Gregg and wife, Miss Mary Ander, John W. Gregg, Morristown, Tenn.; H. Gregg, Amora, N.J.; Samuel Munds, Farmville, N. J.; Charles C. Rose, Rogersville, Tenn.; Leo Strassberger, Mrs. E. T. Cook, Mrs. D. Johnston, Nathan Gerson, Montgomery, Ala.; Frank Eastman, wife, two children and nurse, Chattanooga, Tenn.; N. C. Bell, Montgomery, Ala.; Alec Thomas, R. P. Hollis, Marion, Ala.; Judge R. McParland, wife and son, Morristown, Tenn.; James Powdell, LaFayette, Ala.; E. H. Bashensky, Troy, Ala.; H. M. Ross, W. H. Nance, South Carolina; W. E. Price, Virginia; J. W. Rankin, wife, two children and two nurses, Miss Rankin, J. W. Rankin, Atlanta, Ga.

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# Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Chief of the Fire Department at No. 1 engine house, until Tuesday, July 22d, at 2 o'clock p.m., for furnishing all the materials and erecting an engine house at the corner of Baker and Marietta streets; also, for making additions to No. 2 engine house. Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of City Engineer.
The board of Fire Masters reserve the right to reject any or all bids. JOHN H. MECASLIN,
Chairman Board Fire Masters.
sun thurs sun

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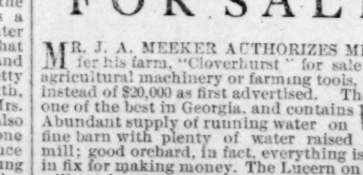

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Good board can be had at the "Hall" for $10 per month and in private families at from $15 to $20 per month.
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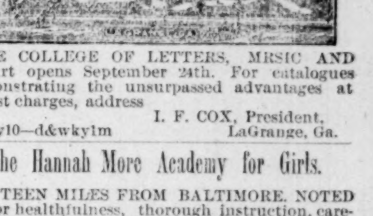


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THE
VOLUME XVII.

# WHO WROTE IT?

## GEN. LOGAN ACCEPTS THE VICE-PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

**A Carefully Prepared Paper From Black Jack Which Has Evidently Undergone a Thorough Revision—The Leading Points at Issue Discussed at Length—Etc.**

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following letter has been addressed to General J. B. Henderson from General John A. Logan, in which the republican nomination for vice president is accepted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1884.—Dear Sir: Having received from you on the 24th of June the official notification of my nomination by the national republican convention as the republican candidate for vice president of the United States, and considering it to be the duty of every man devoting himself to the public service to assume any position to which he may be called by the voice of his countrymen, I accept the nomination with a grateful heart and a deep sense of its responsibilities, and if elected shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

This honor, as is well understood, was wholly unsought by me. That it was tendered by the representatives of the party, in a manner so flattering, will serve to lighten whatever labors I may be called upon to perform.

Although the variety of subjects covered in the very excellent and vigorous declaration of principles adopted by the late convention prohibits, upon an occasion calling for brevity of expression, that full elaboration of which they are susceptible, I avail myself of party usage to signify my approval of the various resolutions of the platform, and to discuss them briefly.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR.

The resolutions of the platform declaring for a levy of such duties "as to afford security to our diversified industries, and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just award, and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity," meets my hearty approval.

If there be a nation on the face of the earth which might, if it were a desirable thing, build a wall upon its every boundary line, deny communion to all the world, and proceed to live upon its own resources and productions, that nation is the United States. There is hardly a legitimate necessity of civilized communities which cannot be produced from the extraordinary resources of our several states and territories, with their manufactories, mines, farms, timber-lands and water ways. This circumstance, taken in connection with the fact that our form of government is entirely unique among the nations of the world, makes it utterly absurd to institute comparisons between our own economic systems and those of other governments, and especially to attempt to borrow systems from them. We stand alone in our circumstances, our forces, our possibilities and our aspirations.

In all successful government it is a prime requisite that capital and labor should be upon the best terms, and that both should enjoy the highest attainable prosperity. If there be a disturbance of the just balance between them, one or the other suffers, and dissatisfaction follows, which is harmful to both.

The lessons furnished by the comparatively short history of our own national life have been too much overlooked by our people. The fundamental article in the old democratic creed proclaimed almost absolute free trade, and this, too, no more than a quarter of a century ago. The low condition of our national credit, the financial and business uncertainties and general lack of prosperity under that system, can be remembered by every man now in middle life.

Although in the great number of reform[s] instituted by the republican party sufficient credit has not been publicly awarded to that of tariff reform, its benefits have, nevertheless, been felt throughout the land. The principle underlying this measure has been in process of gradual development by the republican party during the comparatively brief period of its power, and to day a portion of its antiquated democratic opponents make unwilling concession to the correctness of the doctrine of an equitably adjusted protective tariff, by following slowly in its footsteps, though a very long way in the rear.

The principle involved is one of no great obscurity, and can be readily comprehended by any intelligent person calmly reflecting upon it. Th[e] political and social systems of some of our trad[e] competing nations have created working class[es] miserable in the extreme. They receive the mere stipend for their daily toil, and in the great expens[e] of the necessities of life are deprived of thos[e] comforts of clothing, housing and health-produ[cing] food with which wholesome mental and soci[al] recreation can alone make existence happy an[d] desirable.

Now if the products of those countries are to [be] placed in our markets alongside of American pr[o]ducts, either the American capitalist must su[ffer] in his legitimate profits, or he must make t[he] American laborer suffer, in the attempt to co[m]pete with the species of labor above referred t[o]. In the case of a substantial reduction of my, the[re] can be no compensating advantages for the Ame[r]ican laborer, because the articles of daily co[n]sumption which he uses—with the exception [of] articles not produced in the United States, a[re] easy of being specially provided fo[r] as coffee and tea are grown in o[ur] own country, and would not be a[f]fected in price by a lowering in duties. The[re]fore, while he would receive less for his labor, [the] cost of living would not be decreased. Bei[ng] practically placed upon the pay of the Europe[an] laborer, our own would be deprived of facilit[ies] for educating and sustaining his family respe[ct]ably; he would be shorn of the proper opportu[ni]ties of self improvement, and his value as a ci[ti]zen, charged with a portion of the obligations [of] government, would be lessened; the mo[ral] tone of the laboring class would suf[fer] and in turn the interests of capital, a[nd] the well being of orderly citizens [in] general, would be menaced, while one evil wo[uld] re-act upon another until there would be a g[en]eral disturbance of the whole community. T[he] true problem of a good and stable governmen[t is] how to infuse prosperity among all classes of p[eo]ple—the manufacturer, the farmer, the mechan[ic] and the laborer alike. Such prosperity is a p[re]ventive of crime, a security of capital, and [the] very best guarantee of general peace and hap[pi]ness.

The obvious policy of our government is to p[ro]tect both capital and labor by a proper imp[osi]tion of duties. This protection should exten[d to] every article of American production which g[oes] to build up the general prosperity of our peo[ple]. The national convention, in view of the spe[cial] dangers menacing the wool interests of the Uni[ted] States, deemed it wise to adopt a separate res[olu]tion on the subject of its proper protection. T[he] industry is a very large and important one. [The] necessary legislation to sustain this industry u[pon] a prosperous basis should be extended.

No one realizes more fully than myself [the] great delicacy and difficulty of adjust[ing] a tariff so nicely and equitably [as] to protect every home industry, sus[tain] every class of American labor, promote to [the] highest point our great agricultural interests, [and] at the same time to give to one and all the ad[van]tages pertaining to foreign productions not [in] competition with our own, thus not only build[ing] up our foreign commerce, but taking measure[s to] carry it in our own bottoms.

Difficult as this work appears, and really is, [it is] susceptible of accomplishment by patient and [in]telligent labor, and to no hands can it be c[om]mitted with as great assurance of success a[s to] those of the republican party.

OUR MONETARY SYSTEM.

The republican party is the indisputable au[thor] of a financial and monetary system which [it is] safe to say has never before been equaled by [that] of any other nation.

Under the operation of our system of fin[ance] the country was safely carried through an ext[end]ed and expensive war, with a national c[redit] which has risen higher and higher with each [suc]ceeding year, until now the credit of the U[nited] States is surpassed by that of no other na[tion], while its securities, at a constantly increasin[g pre]mium, are eagerly sought after by investors [in all] parts of the world.

Our system of currency is most admirab[le in] construction. While all the conveniences [of a] bill circulation attach to it, every dollar of [it] represents a dollar of the world's money stand[ard], and as long as the just and wise policy of t[he re]publican party is continued, there can be n[o im]pairment of the national credit. Therefore, [in] present laws relating thereto, it will be im[possi]ble for any man to lose a penny in the bon[ds or] bills of the United States or in the bills [of the] national banks.

The advantage of having a bank note [that] house which will be as good in the mornin[g as it] was the night before, should be appreciat[ed by] all.

The convertibility of the currency shou[ld be] maintained intact, and the establishment of [an in]ternational standard among all commerc[ial na]tions, fixing the relative value of gold and